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BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY—BULLETIN NO. 89.
B. T. GALLOWAY, *Chief of Bureau.*

WILD MEDICINAL PLANTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY

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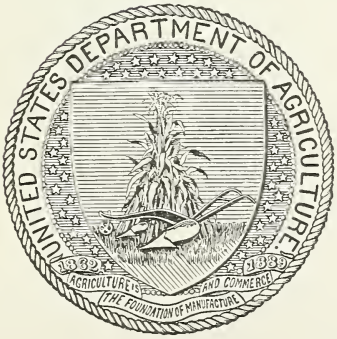

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
Office of the Chief,
Washington, D. C., October 30, 1905.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith and to recommend for publication as Bulletin No. 89 of the series of this Bureau the accompanying manuscript entitled "Wild Medicinal Plants of the United States." This paper was prepared by Miss Alice Henkel, Assistant in Drug-Plant Investigations, and has been submitted by the Physiologist in Charge with a view to its publication.

Respectfully,

B. T. Galloway,
Chief of Bureau.

Hon. James Wilson,
Secretary of Agriculture.

PREFACE.

In connection with the work of Drug-Plant Investigations many inquiries are received from various parts of the country asking for a list of the drug-producing plants of the regions concerned and for information as to the parts of the plants used in medicine, etc. It being impossible to comply with requests of this nature in any satisfactory way, Miss Henkel was asked to compile a list of the drug plants of this country, using as a basis the catalogues of dealers in crude drugs and the standard works on systematic botany. It has seemed from an inspection of these lists and of much current pharmaceutical literature that the recent changes in botanical nomenclature have succeeded one another too rapidly to permit the drug dealer and the pharmacist to keep pace with them. This has resulted in considerable confusion in regard to botanical names, and in some cases in the matter of the common names of drug-producing plants. In such a list as that herewith presented the opportunity for helping to clear up this situation has seemed worth improving. The recent appearance of the new Pharmacopœia, in which the botanical nomenclature has been revised, has seemed to emphasize the desirability of making this attempt, since the names in the case of official plants will be fairly definitely fixed among pharmacists for the next ten years. In the accompanying list the pharmacopœial names are given and a revision of the nomenclature of the unofficial drugs is also presented. Mr. Frederick V. Coville, Botanist, has kindly revised the botanical names used in this publication.

It is hoped that this compilation will tend to unify usage among those who have to do with crude drugs and drug plants.

Rodney H. True,
Physiologist in Charge

Office of Drug-Plant Investigations,
Washington, D. C., October 12, 1905.

WILD MEDICINAL PLANTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the preparation of this bulletin only such wild medicinal plants as have a commercial value were considered; that is, such as were usually mentioned in the trade lists of drug dealers throughout the country. Plants that were found listed by only one or two firms have been omitted.

Both official and nonofficial drugs are included in this list. A number of drug plants that were official in the United States Pharmacopœia for 1890 have been dropped from the Eighth Decennial Revision (1900), which became official on September 1, 1905, and a few new ones have been added. In this bulletin the drugs that were official in the Pharmacopœia for 1890 are so indicated, while those of the new edition are marked simply "official."

In the following list the information on each species is given under the accepted botanical name. This name and that of the family to which the plant belongs occupy the first line of the description. Botanical synonyms, if any, are mentioned, and these are followed in the next line by the most common names. A few words of information indicating the most important features of habit and stature, as well as the sort of situation in which found, together with the geographical distribution in the United States, are then given in each case. This information is too meager for the identification of the plants concerned in all cases, but it was impossible within the space limits of a publication such as this to include more descriptive matter. The parts of the plants used and the official status of the product close the description. Unless otherwise indicated, the products mentioned are used in the dried state.

Abies balsamea (L.) Mill. **Pine family** (**Pinaceae**).

Balsam-fir; Canada balsam tree.

Slender, evergreen, native tree, 50 to 60 feet high, occurring in damp woods from Newfoundland to the high mountains of southwestern Virginia, west to Minnesota, and northward.

Parts used.—Balsam, known as Canada turpentine, Canada balsam, or balsam of fir (official); also bark (nonofficial).

Abies canadensis Michx. Same as *Tsuga canadensis.*

Abies nigra Desf. Same as *Picea mariana.*

Abscess-root. See *Polemonium reptans.*

Absinth. See *Artemisia absinthium.*

Absinthium. See *Artemisia absinthium.*

Acacia, false. See *Robinia pseudacacia.*

Acer rubrum L. **Maple family (Aceraceae).**

Red maple; swamp-maple.

Large, native tree, often 120 feet in height, growing in swamps and low grounds from Canada to Florida and Texas.

Part used.—Bark (nonofficial.)

Achillea millefolium L. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Yarrow; milfoil; thousandleaf.

Perennial weed, 10 to 20 inches high, common in fields and waste places nearly throughout the United States, especially eastward; naturalized from Europe and Asia.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Acorus calamus L. **Arum family (Araceae).**

Calamus; sweet-flag.

Native, herbaceous perennial, about 2 feet high, found in wet and muddy places and along streams from Nova Scotia to Minnesota, southward to Florida and Texas.

Part used.—Unpeeled, dried rhizome (official).

Actaea alba (L.) Mill. **Crowfoot family (Ranunculaceae).**

White cohosh; white baneberry; necklace-weed; rattlesnake-herb.

Native, perennial herb, 1 to 2 feet high, found in rich woods from Nova Scotia to Georgia and Missouri, and northward; most common from Indiana and Kentucky to Pennsylvania and New York.

Parts used.—Rhizome and rootlets (nonofficial).

Actaea racemosa L. Same as *Cimicifuga racemosa.*

Actaea rubra (Ait.) Willd. **Crowfoot family (Ranunculaceae).**

Synonym.—*Actaea spicata* var. *rubra* Ait.

Red cohosh; red baneberry; rattlesnake-herb.

Native, perennial herb, 1 to 2 feet high, found in woods from Nova Scotia to the Middle States, west to the Rocky Mountains; most abundant from New England to Ontario.

Parts used.—Rhizome and rootlets (nonofficial).

Actaea spicata var. *rubra* Ait. Same as *Actaea rubra.*

Adam-and-Eve. See *Aplectrum spicatum.*

Adder's-tongue, yellow. See *Erythronium americanum.*

Adiantum pedatum L. **Fern family (Polypodiaceae).**

Maidenhair-fern.

Native fern, 9 to 15 inches high, growing in rich moist soil in woods in Canada and almost all parts of the United States.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Aesculus glabra Willd. **Buckeye family (Aesculaceae).**

Ohio buckeye; fetid buckeye; smooth buckeye.

Small, native tree, 20 to 40 feet in height, found in woods and on river banks from Pennsylvania south to Alabama, westward to Michigan and the Indian Territory.

Parts used.—Bark and fruit (nonofficial).

Aesculus hippocastanum L. **Buckeye family (Aesculaceae).**

Horse-chestnut.

Large tree, 60 feet or more in height. Escaped from cultivation, southeastern New York and New Jersey. Native of Asia.

Parts used.—Bark and fruit (nonofficial).

Afterbirth-weed. See *Stylosanthes biflora.*

Agrimonia eupatoria (of American authors, not L.). Same as *Agrimonia hirsuta.*

Agrimonia hirsuta (Muhl.) Bicknell. **Rose family (Rosaceae).**

Synonym.—*Agrimonia eupatoria* of most American authors, not L.[a]

Agrimony; tall hairy agrimony.

Perennial herb, 3 to 4 feet high, found in woods and thickets from New Brunswick to Minnesota and Nebraska, south to North Carolina; also in California. Native.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Agrimony. See *Agrimonia hirsuta.*

Agrimony, tall hairy. See *Agrimonia hirsuta.*

Agropyron repens (L.) Beauv. **Grass family (Poaceae).**

Synonym.—*Triticum repens* Beauv.

Triticum; couch-grass; dog-grass; quack-grass.

A troublesome grass in cultivated land from Maine to Maryland, west to Minnesota and Missouri; sparingly distributed in the South. Introduced from Europe.

Part used.—Rhizome, gathered in spring (official).

Ague-tree. See *Sassafras variifolium.*

Agueweed. See *Eupatorium perfoliatum* and *Gentiana quinquefolia.*

Alder, black. See *Ilex verticillata.*

Alder, common. See *Alnus rugosa.*

Alder, red. See *Alnus rugosa.*

Alder, smooth. See *Alnus rugosa.*

Alder, tag-. See *Alnus rugosa.*

Aletris farinosa L. **Lily family (Liliaceae).**

Star-grass; false (not true) unicorn-root;[b] colic-root.

Native, perennial herb, 2 to 3 feet high; in dry, sandy soil from Maine to Minnesota, south to Florida and Tennessee.

Part used.—Rhizome (nonofficial), gathered after the plant has flowered.

Allspice, Carolina. See *Butneria florida.*

Allspice, Florida. See *Butneria florida.*

Allspice, wild. See *Benzoin benzoin.*

Alnus rugosa (Du Roi) K. Koch. **Birch family (Betulaceae).**

Synonym.—*Alnus serrulata* Willd.

Tag-alder; common alder; red alder; smooth alder.

Native shrub, or sometimes a small tree, occurring in swamps and marshy borders of streams from the New England States west to Minnesota and southward to Florida and Texas.

Part used.—Bark (nonofficial).

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[a] According to Bicknell (Bul. Torr. Bot. Club, 23: 508–525, 1896), the name *Agrimonia eupatoria* L., long used in local floras and text-books for the agrimony of the Eastern States, has been doing duty for a group of related species, of which at least five are now clearly recognized. Furthermore, Doctor Britton (Bul. Torr. Bot. Club, 18: 366, 1891) states that the true *Agrimonia eupatoria* is not known at all as an American plant. The native plant to which the name *Agrimonia eupatoria* has been most frequently applied by American authors is *Agrimonia hirsuta* (Muhl.) Bicknell.

[b] The name "true unicorn-root" has long been applied to *Aletris farinosa*, but as "unicorn-root" was the common name first given to *Chamaelirium luteum* (*Helonias dioica*), this should more properly be called the true unicorn-root and *Aletris farinosa* the false unicorn-root.

Alnus serrulata Willd. Same as *Alnus rugosa.*

Alsine media L. **Pink family (Silenaceae).**

Synonym.—*Stellaria media* Cyr.

Common chickweed.

Small, annual herb, probably introduced from Europe, and now common in fields and around dwellings throughout the United States.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Althaea. See *Althaea officinalis.*

Althaea officinalis L. **Mallow family (Malvaceae).**

Althaea; marshmallow; sweatweed; mortification-root.

Perennial herb, 2 to 4 feet high, naturalized from Europe; occurs in salt marshes, coast of Massachusetts and New York, and in Pennsylvania.

Parts used.—Root from plants of second year's growth, deprived of the periderm (official); leaves and flowers (nonofficial) are also used.

Alum-root. See *Geranium maculatum* and *Heuchera americana.*

Ambrosia artemisiaefolia L. **Ragweed family (Ambrosiaceae).**

Roman wormwood; ragweed; hogweed; stammerwort.

Coarse, native weed, annual, 1 to 3 feet high; in waste places, eastern United States, west to British Columbia and Mexico.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Ampelopsis quinquefolia Michx. Same as *Parthenocissus quinquefolia.*

Amy-root. See *Apocynum cannabinum.*

Anagallis arvensis L. **Primrose family (Primulaceae).**

Red chickweed; red pimpernel; scarlet pimpernel; shepherd's-weatherglass.

Low, spreading, annual herb, naturalized from Europe, and growing along roadsides and in fields almost throughout the United States.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Anaphalis margaritacea (L.) Benth. & Hook. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Synonyms.—*Gnaphalium margaritaceum* L.; *Antennaria margaritacea* Hook.

Everlasting; pearly everlasting; large-flowered everlasting; cottonweed.

White-hairy or woolly perennial herb, native in dry soil from Newfoundland to Alaska, south to North Carolina and California.

Part used.—Leaves (nonofficial).

Andromeda arborea L. Same as *Oxydendrum arboreum.*

Anemone patens var. *nuttalliana* A. Gray. Same as *Pulsatilla hirsutissima.*

Angelica, American. See *Angelica atropurpurea.*

Angelica atropurpurea L. **Parsley family (Apiaceae).**

Synonym.—*Archangelica atropurpurea* Hoffm.

Purple-stemmed angelica; American angelica; masterwort.

Tall, stout, perennial herb, 4 to 6 feet high; native in swamps and damp places from Labrador to Delaware and west to Minnesota.

Parts used.—Root and seeds (nonofficial).

Angelica, purple-stemmed. See *Angelica atropurpurea.*

Anise-root. See *Washingtonia longistylis.*

Antennaria margaritacea Hook. Same as *Anaphalis margaritacea.*

Anthemis cotula L. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Synonym.—*Maruta cotula* DC.

Mayweed; dog-fennel; fetid camomile (or chamomile).

Strong-scented, annual herb, naturalized from Europe; occurs in dry soil, fields, waste places, and along roadsides almost throughout North America, with the exception of the extreme North.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Aplectrum hyemale Nutt. Same as *Aplectrum spicatum.*

Aplectrum spicatum (Walt.) B. S. P. **Orchid family (Orchidaceae).**

Synonym.—Aplectrum hyemale Nutt.

Adam-and-Eve; putty-root.

Native herb, perennial, 1 to 2 feet high; in rich woods and swamps from Canada to Georgia and California.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Apocynum. See *Apocynum cannabinum.*

Apocynum androsaemifolium L. **Dogbane family (Apocynaceae).**

Bitterroot; spreading dogbane; honeybloom.

Perennial herb, 1 to 4 feet high, native in fields and thickets from Canada south to Georgia and Arizona. The most common species in Canada and the Northeastern States.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Apocynum cannabinum L. **Dogbane family (Apocynaceae).**

Apocynum; Canadian hemp; black Indian hemp; amy-root.

Perennial herb, 2 to 3 feet high, native in moist ground and borders of fields throughout the United States.

Part used.—Rhizome of this or of closely allied species of Apocynum (official).

Apple, custard-. See *Asimina triloba.*

Apple, May-. See *Podophyllum peltatum.*

Apple, thorn-. See *Datura stramonium.*

Apple-of-Peru. See *Datura stramonium.*

Aquilegia canadensis L. See under *Aquilegia vulgaris.*

Aquilegia vulgaris L. **Crowfoot family (Ranunculaceae).**

European columbine; garden-columbine.

Perennial herb, with showy flowers. Naturalized from Europe, and well known in cultivation; escaped from gardens into woods and fields; frequent in the Eastern and Middle States. The wild columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis* L.), occurring in rocky woods throughout Canada and the eastern United States, is said to possess properties similar to those of the European columbine.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Aralia hispida Vent. **Ginseng family (Araliaceae).**

Dwarf elder; wild elder; bristly sarsaparilla.

Erect, leafy perennial, 1 to 3 feet high, native in sandy woods and fields from Labrador south to North Carolina, west to Minnesota and Indiana.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Aralia nudicaulis L. **Ginseng family (Araliaceae).**

American sarsaparilla; wild sarsaparilla; false sarsaparilla; Virginian sarsaparilla; small spikenard.

Herbaceous perennial, native, growing in moist woods from Newfoundland west to Manitoba and south to North Carolina and Missouri.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Aralia racemosa L. **Ginseng family (Araliaceae).**

Indian-root; spikenard; American spikenard; spignet.

Herbaceous perennial, native, 3 to 6 feet high, growing in rich woods and rocky places from Canada to Georgia, west to Minnesota and Missouri.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Arbor-vitae. See *Thuja occidentalis.*

Arbutus, trailing. See *Epigaea repens.*

Archangelica atropurpurea Hoffm. Same as *Angelica atropurpurea.*

Arctium lappa L. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Synonym.—Lappa major Gaertn.

Lappa; burdock; cockle-button; beggars'-buttons; bardane.

Coarse, biennial weed, 4 to 9 feet high, introduced from the Old World, and occurring along roadsides and in fields and waste places in the Eastern and Central States.

Parts used.—Root of this or of other species of Arctium collected from plants of first year's growth (official). The fresh leaves and the seeds are also used (nonofficial).

Arctostaphylos glauca Lindl. **Heath family (Ericaceae).**

Manzanita.

A shrub-like tree, 9 to 25 feet high, growing in California, in dry, rocky districts on the western slopes of the Sierras.

Part used.—Leaves (nonofficial).

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (L.) Spreng. **Heath family (Ericaceae).**

Uva-ursi; bearberry; upland-cranberry.

Low, evergreen perennial, with trailing stems, native in rocky or dry, sandy soils from the Middle Atlantic States north to Labrador, westward to California and Alaska.

Part used.—Leaves (official).

Arisaema triphyllum (L.) Torr. **Arum family (Araceae).**

Synonym.—Arum triphyllum L.

Indian turnip; wild turnip; wake-robin; Jack-in-the-pulpit.

Native, perennial herb, 10 inches to 3 feet high, found in moist woods from Canada to Florida, west to Kansas and Minnesota.

Part used.—Partially dried corm (nonofficial).

Aristolochia reticulata Nutt. **Birthwort family (Aristolochiaceae).**

Serpentaria; Texas serpentaria; Texas snakeroot; Red River snakeroot.

Perennial herb, about 1½ feet in height, native in the Southwestern States, occurring on river banks from Arkansas to Louisiana.

Parts used.—Rhizome and roots (official).

Aristolochia serpentaria L. **Birthwort family (Aristolochiaceae).**

Serpentaria; Virginia serpentaria; Virginia snakeroot.

Native, perennial herb, 10 inches to 3 feet high, found in rich woods from Connecticut to Michigan and southward.

Parts used.—Rhizome and roots (official).

Arrowwood. See *Viburnum dentatum.*

Arrowwood, Indian. See *Euonymus atropurpureus.*

Artemisia abrotanum L. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Southernwood.

Shrubby, perennial herb, about 2 to 4 feet in height, occurring in waste places from Massachusetts to Nebraska. Adventive from Europe.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Artemisia absinthium L. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Absinthium; wormwood; absinth.

Shrubby, perennial herb, 2 to 3 feet high, naturalized from Europe, and occurring in waste places and along roadsides from Newfoundland to New York and westward.

Parts used.—Leaves and tops (official in U. S. P. 1890).

Artemisia vulgaris L. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Common mugwort.

Perennial herb, 1 to 3½ feet high, naturalized from Europe; found in waste places, Nova Scotia to the Middle States and westward to Michigan.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Arum triphyllum L. Same as *Arisaema triphyllum.*

Asarum canadense L. **Birthwort family (Aristolochiaceae).**

Canada snakeroot; wild ginger; Indian ginger.

Perennial herb, about 1 foot in height, native in rich woods from Canada to North Carolina and Kansas.

Parts used.—Rhizome and rootlets (nonofficial).

Asclepias. See *Asclepias tuberosa.*

Asclepias cornuti Dec. Same as *Asclepias syriaca.*

Asclepias incarnata L. **Milkweed family (Asclepiadaceae).**

White Indian hemp; swamp-milkweed; swamp-silkweed; rose-colored silkweed.

Perennial herb, 2 to 4 feet high, native in swamps from Canada to Tennessee and Kansas.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Asclepias syriaca L. **Milkweed family (Asclepiadaceae).**

Synonym.—*Asclepias cornuti* Dec.

Common milkweed; silkweed.

Perennial herb, 3 to 5 feet high, native in fields and waste places from Canada to North Carolina and Kansas.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Asclepias tuberosa L. **Milkweed family (Asclepiadaceae).**

Asclepias; pleurisy-root; butterfly-weed; Canada-root; whiteroot.

Native, perennial herb, 1 to 2 feet high, growing in dry fields from Canada to Florida and Arizona; most abundant southward.

Part used.—Root (official in U. S. P. 1890).

Ash, American mountain-. See *Sorbus americana.*

Ash, black. See *Fraxinus nigra.*

Ash, cane-. See *Fraxinus americana.*

Ash, hoop-. See *Fraxinus nigra.*

Ash, prickly. See *Fagara clava-herculis* and *Xanthoxylum americanum.*

Ash, wafer-. See *Ptelea trifoliata.*

Ash, white. See *Fraxinus americana.*

Asimina triloba (L.) Dunal. **Custard-apple family (Anonaceae).**

North American pawpaw; custard-apple.

Small, native tree, growing in rich soil along the banks of streams from New York to Michigan and southward. Most common in the Ohio Valley.

Part used.—Seed (nonofficial).

Aspen, American. See *Populus tremuloides.*

Aspen, quaking. See *Populus tremuloides.*

Aspidium. See *Dryopteris filix-mas* and *D. marginalis.*

Aspidium filix-mas Sw. Same as *Dryopteris filix-mas.*

Aspidium marginale Sw. Same as *Dryopteris marginalis.*

Asplenium filix-foemina (L.) Bernh. Same as *Athyrium filix-foemina.*

Aster puniceus L. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Red-stalked aster; cocash; meadow-scabish.

Perennial herb, with stout, reddish stem, 3 to 8 feet high, native; in swamps and on banks of streams, Nova Scotia to Minnesota, south to North Carolina, Ohio, and Michigan.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Aster, red-stalked. See *Aster puniceus.*

Asthma-weed, Queensland. See *Euphorbia pilulifera.*

Athyrium filix-foemina (L.) Roth. **Fern family (Polypodiaceae).**

Synonym.—Asplenium filix-foemina (L.) Bernh.

Backache-brake; female-fern; lady-fern.

Native fern, with leaves 1 to 3 feet long; in woods and thickets, Canada to Alaska, southward to Florida and Arizona.

Part used.—Rhizome (nonofficial).

Avens, purple. See *Geum rivale.*

Avens, water-. See *Geum rivale.*

Backache-brake. See *Athyrium filix-foemina.*

Backache-root. See *Lacinaria spicata.*

Balm. See *Melissa officinalis.*

Balm, bee-. See *Monarda didyma.*

Balm, field-. See *Glecoma hederacea.*

Balm, garden-. See *Melissa officinalis.*

Balm, horse-. See *Collinsonia canadensis.*

Balm, lemon-. See *Melissa officinalis.*

Balm, mountain-. See *Eriodictyon californicum.*

Balm, scarlet. See *Monarda didyma.*

Balm, sweet. See *Melissa officinalis.*

Balm-of-Gilead. See *Populus candicans.*

Balmony. See *Chelone glabra.*

Balsam, sweet. See *Gnaphalium obtusifolium.*

Balsam tree, Canada. See *Abies balsamea.*

Balsam, white. See *Gnaphalium obtusifolium.*

Balsam-fir. See *Abies balsamea.*

Bamboo-brier. See *Smilax pseudo-china.*

Baneberry, red. See *Actaea rubra.*

Baneberry, white. See *Actaea alba.*

Baptisia tinctoria (L.) R. Br. **Pea family (Fabaceae).**

Wild indigo; yellow indigo; American indigo; indigo-weed; horsefly-weed.

Native, perennial herb, 2 to 3 feet high, growing in dry, poor soil from Maine to Minnesota, south to Florida and Louisiana.

Parts used.—Root and leaves (nonofficial).

Barberry, holly-leaved. See *Berberis aquifolium.*

Bardane. See *Arctium lappa.*

Basswood. See *Tilia americana.*

Bay, rose-. See *Rhododendron maximum.*

Bay, sweet. See *Magnolia virginiana.*

Bay, white. See *Magnolia virginiana.*

Bayberry. See *Myrica cerifera.*

Bean, bog-. See *Menyanthes trifoliata.*

Bean, buck-. See *Menyanthes trifoliata.*

Bean, hog's-. See *Hyoscyamus niger.*

Bearberry. See *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi.*

Bearberry-tree. See *Rhamnus purshiana.*

Bear's-foot, yellow. See *Polymnia uvedalia.*

Bear's-weed. See *Eriodictyon californicum.*

Beaver-poison. See *Cicuta maculata.*

Beaverroot. See *Nymphaea advena.*

Beaver-tree. See *Magnolia virginiana.*

Bedstraw. See *Galium aparine.*

Bee-balm. See *Monarda didyma.*

Beech, American. See *Fagus americana.*

Beechdrops. See *Leptamnium virginianum.*

Beechnut-tree. See *Fagus americana.*

Bee-plant. See *Scrophularia marilandica.*

Beggars'-buttons. See *Arctium lappa.*

Bellwort, perfoliate. See *Uvularia perfoliata.*

Benjamin-bush. See *Benzoin benzoin.*

Bennet. See *Pimpinella saxifraga.*

Benzoin benzoin (L.) Coulter. **Laurel family (Lauraceae).**

Synonyms.—*Laurus benzoin* L.; *Lindera benzoin* Meissn.; *Benzoin odoriferum* Nees.

Spicebush; feverbush; Benjamin-bush; wild allspice; spicewood.

Indigenous shrub, 5 to 12 feet high; in damp, shady woods, and along streams, Massachusetts to Michigan, south to North Carolina and Kansas.

Parts used.—Bark and berries (nonofficial).

Benzoin odoriferum Nees. Same as *Benzoin benzoin.*

Berberis. See *Berberis aquifolium.*

Berberis aquifolium Pursh. **Barberry family (Berberidaceae).**

Berberis; Oregon grape; holly-leaved barberry; Rocky Mountain grape.

A shrub, native in woods from Colorado to the Pacific Ocean; especially abundant in Oregon and northern California.

Parts used.—Rhizome and roots of this and of other species of Berberis (official).

Bergamot, wild. See *Monarda fistulosa.*

Bethroot, ill-scented. See *Trillium erectum.*

Betony, Paul's-. See *Veronica officinalis.*

Betula lenta L. **Birch family (Betulaceae).**

Sweet birch; black birch; cherry birch.

Large, indigenous forest tree; Newfoundland to Ontario, south to Florida and Tennessee.

Part used.—Bark (nonofficial). Oil of betula, obtained by maceration and distillation from the bark, is official.

Bikukulla canadensis (Goldie) Millsp. **Poppy family (Papaveraceae).**

Synonyms.—*Corydalis formosa* Pursh; *Corydalis canadensis* Goldie; *Dicentra canadensis* Walp.

Turkey-corn; squirrel-corn; turkey-pea; staggerweed.

Native, perennial plant, 6 to 12 inches high; in rich woods from Nova Scotia south along the mountains to Kentucky, and westward to Missouri and Minnesota.

Part used.—Tubers (nonofficial).

Birch, black. See *Betula lenta.*

Birch, cherry. See *Betula lenta.*

Birch, sweet. See *Betula lenta.*

Bird's-foot violet. See *Viola pedata.*

Birthroot. See *Trillium erectum.*

Bitterbloom. See *Sabbatia angularis.*

Bitter-buttons. See *Tanacetum vulgare.*

Bitterroot. See *Apocynum androsaemifolium.*

Bittersweet. See *Solanum dulcamara.*

Bittersweet, false. See *Celastrus scandens.*

Bitterweed. See *Erigeron canadensis.*

Blackberry, high-bush. See *Rubus nigrobaccus.*

Blackberry, knee-high. See *Rubus cuneifolius.*

Blackberry, low running. See *Rubus procumbens.*

Blackberry, low-bush. See *Rubus trivialis.*

Blackberry, sand-. See *Rubus cuneifolius.*

Blackcap. See *Rubus occidentalis.*

Blackroot. See *Veronica virginica.*

Blackroot, Indian. See *Pterocaulon undulatum.*

Blackwort. See *Symphytum officinale.*

Bladderpod. See *Lobelia inflata.*

Blazingstar. See *Chamaelirium luteum.*

Blazingstar, blue. See *Lacinaria scariosa.*

Blazingstar, scaly. See *Lacinaria squarrosa.*

Bloodroot. See *Sanguinaria canadensis.*

Bloodwort. See *Hieracium venosum.*

Bloodwort, striped. See *Hieracium venosum.*

Blowball. See *Taraxacum officinale.*

Blue-curls. See *Prunella vulgaris.*

Bog-bean. See *Menyanthes trifoliata.*

Bog-myrtle. See *Myrica gale.*

Boneset. See *Eupatorium perfoliatum.*

Boneset, deerwort-. See *Eupatorium ageratoides.*

Boneset, purple. See *Eupatorium purpureum.*

Bouncing-Bet. See *Saponaria officinalis.*

Bowman's-root. See *Porteranthus trifoliatus* and *Veronica virginica.*

Boxwood. See *Cornus florida.*

Brake, backache-. See *Athyrium filix-foemina.*

Brake, buckhorn-. See *Osmunda regalis.*

Brake, rock-. See *Polypodium vulgare.*

Brassica nigra (L.) Koch. **Mustard family (Brassicaceae).**

Synonym.—Sinapis nigra L.

Sinapis nigra; black mustard; brown mustard; red mustard.

Annual herb, introduced from Europe; found in fields and waste places almost throughout the United States.

Part used.—Seed (official); the volatile oil obtained from black mustard seed is also official.

Brauneria angustifolia (DC.) Heller. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Synonym.—Echinacea angustifolia DC.

Echinacea; pale-purple coneflower; Sampson-root; niggerhead (in Kansas).

Native, perennial, herbaceous plant, 2 to 3 feet high, occurring in rich prairie soil or sandy soil from Alabama to Texas and northwestward; most abundant in Kansas and Nebraska.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Broom. See *Cytisus scoparius.*

Broom, green. See *Cytisus scoparius.*

Broom, Scotch. See *Cytisus scoparius.*

Brownwort. See *Prunella vulgaris.*

Bruisewort. See *Symphytum officinale.*

Buck-bean. See *Menyanthes trifoliata.*

Buckeye, fetid. See *Aesculus glabra.*

Buckeye, Ohio. See *Aesculus glabra.*

Buckeye, smooth. See *Aesculus glabra.*

Buckhorn-brake. See *Osmunda regalis.*

Buckthorn. See *Rhamnus cathartica.*

Bugle, sweet. See *Lycopus virginicus.*

Bugle, water-. See *Lycopus virginicus.*

Bugleweed. See *Lycopus virginicus.*

Bullbrier. See *Smilax pseudo-china.*

Bull-nettle. See *Solanum carolinense.*

Bulrush. See *Typha latifolia.*

Burdock. See *Arctium lappa.*

Burnet-saxifrage. See *Pimpinella saxifraga.*

Burningbush. See *Euonymus atropurpurea.*

Bursa bursa-pastoris (L.) Britton. **Mustard family (Brassicaceae).**

Synonym.—Capsella bursa-pastoris Medic.

Shepherd's-purse; cocowort; toywort.

Annual plant, about 1 foot in height, found in fields and waste places; widely distributed. Introduced from Europe.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Burseed, spiny. See *Xanthium spinosum.*

Burweed, thorny. See *Xanthium spinosum.*

Butneria florida (L.) Kearney. **Strawberry-shrub family (Calycanthaceae).**

Synonym.—Calycanthus floridus L.

Hairy strawberry-shrub; sweet-scented shrub; Carolina allspice; Florida allspice.

Native shrub, 4 to 8 feet high; in rich soil, Virginia to Mississippi.

Part used.—Bark (nonofficial).

Butterfly-weed. See *Asclepias tuberosa.*

Butternut. See *Juglans cinerea.*

Buttonbush. See *Cephalanthus occidentalis.*

Button-snakeroot. See *Eryngium yuccifolium.*

Button-snakeroot, dense. See *Lacinaria spicata.*

Button-snakeroot, large. See *Lacinaria scariosa.*

Button-tree. See *Cephalanthus occidentalis.*

Buttonwood-shrub. See *Cephalanthus occidentalis.*

Cabbage, skunk-. See *Spathyema foetida.*

Cabbage, swamp-. See *Spathyema foetida.*

Calamus. See *Acorus calamus.*

Calfkill. See *Kalmia angustifolia.*

Calico-bush. See *Kalmia latifolia.*

Calycanthus floridus L. Same as *Butneria florida.*

Camomile, fetid. See *Anthemis cotula.*

Canada balsam tree. See *Abies balsamea.*

Canada-root. See *Asclepias tuberosa.*

Cancerroot. See *Leptamnium virginianum.*

Candleberry. See *Myrica cerifera.*

Cane-ash. See *Fraxinus americana.*

Cankerroot. See *Coptis trifolia* and *Limonium carolinianum.*

Canker-weed. See *Nabalus serpentarius.*

Canker-weed, white. See *Nabalus albus.*

Cankerwort. See *Taraxacum officinale.*

Canoewood. See *Liriodendron tulipifera.*

Capsella bursa-pastoris Medic. Same as *Bursa bursa-pastoris.*

Cardinal, red. See *Lobelia cardinalis.*

Cardinal-flower. See *Lobelia cardinalis.*

Cardinal-flower, blue. See *Lobelia siphilitica.*

Carduus arvensis (L.) Robs. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Synonym.—Cirsium arvense Scop.

Canada thistle; creeping thistle; cursed thistle.

Perennial herb, 1 to 3 feet high; growing in cultivated fields, pastures, and waste places from Newfoundland to Virginia, west to Minnesota and Nebraska. A bad weed, introduced from Europe.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Carduus benedictus Auct. Same as *Cnicus benedictus.*

Carpenter's-square. See *Scrophularia marilandica.*

Carrion-flower. See *Smilax herbacea.*

Carrot, wild. See *Daucus carota.*

Carya alba Nutt. Same as *Hicoria ovata.*

Cascara sagrada. See *Rhamnus purshiana.*

Cassia marilandica L. **Senna family (Caesalpiniaceae).**

American senna; wild senna; locust-plant.

Native, perennial herb; in swamps and wet soil, New England to Florida, west to Louisiana and Nebraska.

Part used.—Leaves (nonofficial).

Castalia odorata (Dryand.) Woodv. & Wood. **Water-lily family (Nymphaeaceae).**

Synonym.—Nymphaea odorata Dryand.

White pond-lily; water-lily; sweet-scented water-lily.

Indigenous, aquatic herb; perennial; in ponds, marshes, and sluggish streams, from Canada to Florida and Louisiana.

Part used.—Rhizome (nonofficial).

Castanea. See *Castanea dentata.*

Castanea dentata (Marsh.) Borkh. **Beech family (Fagaceae).**

Castanea; chestnut; American chestnut.

A large, spreading tree, occurring in rich woods from Maine to Michigan, south to Tennessee. Especially abundant in the Allegheny region. Native.

Part used.—Leaves (official in U. S. P. 1890).

Catchweed. See *Galium aparine.*

Catfoot. See *Glecoma hederacea.*

Catgut. See *Cracca virginiana.*

Catmint. See *Nepeta cataria.*

Catnip. See *Nepeta cataria.*

Cattail, broad-leaved. See *Typha latifolia.*

Cattail-flag. See *Typha latifolia.*

Caulophyllum. See *Caulophyllum thalictroides.*

Caulophyllum thalictroides (L.) Michx. **Barberry family (Berberidaceae).**

Caulophyllum; blue cohosh; squawroot; papoose-root.

Native, perennial herb, 1 to 3 feet high; found in rich, shady woods from New Brunswick to South Carolina, westward to Nebraska; abundant throughout the Allegheny Mountain region.

Parts used.—Rhizome and roots (official in U. S. P. 1890).

Ceanothus americanus L. **Buckthorn family (Rhamnaceae).**

Jersey tea; New Jersey tea; redroot.

A native shrub, growing in dry, open woods from Canada to Florida and Texas.

Parts used.—Root, root-bark, and leaves (nonofficial).

Cedar, red. See *Juniperus virginiana.*

Cedar, shrubby red. See *Juniperus sabina.*

Cedar, white. See *Thuja occidentalis.*

Cedar, yellow. See *Thuja occidentalis.*

Celandine. See *Chelidonium majus.*

Celandine, garden-. See *Chelidonium majus.*

Celandine, great. See *Chelidonium majus.*

Celandine, wild. See *Impatiens aurea.*

Celastrus scandens L. **Staff-tree family (Celastraceae).**

False bittersweet; staff-tree; waxwork; fevertwig.

An indigenous, twining, woody vine; in rich, damp soil, woods, and thickets, Ontario to Manitoba, south to North Carolina and New Mexico.

Part used.—Bark of plant and of root (nonofficial).

Centaurea benedicta L. Same as *Cnicus benedictus.*

Centaury, American. See *Sabbatia angularis.*

Centaury, ground-. See *Polygala nuttallii.*

Cephalanthus occidentalis L. **Madder family (Rubiaceae).**

Buttonbush; button-tree; buttonwood-shrub; globeflower.

Indigenous shrub, 6 to 12 feet high; in swamps and damp places, Canada to Florida and California.

Part used.—Bark (nonofficial).

Cercis canadensis L. **Senna family (Caesalpiniaceae).**

Judas-tree; redbud.

Small, native tree, growing in rich soil from New Jersey to Minnesota, south to Florida and Texas.

Part used.—Bark of root (nonofficial).

Chamaelirium luteum (L.) A. Gray. **Bunchflower family (Melanthiaceae).**

Synonym.—Helonias dioica Pursh.

True (not false) unicorn-root;[a] blazingstar; starwort; drooping starwort.

Slender, perennial herb, about 2 feet high; native in moist meadows and thickets from Massachusetts to Michigan, south to Florida and Arkansas.

Part used.—Rhizome (nonofficial).

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[a] The name "unicorn-root" was first applied to *Chamaelirium luteum*, and the designation "true unicorn-root" would seem to belong more properly to that species than to *Aletris farinosa*, to which the name unicorn-root was given later, and which may thus be called "false unicorn-root."

Chamaenerion angustifolium (L.) Scop. **Evening-primrose family (Onagraceae).**

Synonym.—Epilobium angustifolium L.

Great willow-herb; wickup.

Native, perennial herb, 2 to 8 feet high, found in dry soil from Canada to Alaska, south to North Carolina, Arizona, and California. Very common from Pennsylvania northward.

Parts used.—Leaves and root (nonofficial).

Chamomile, fetid. See *Anthemis cotula.*

Champion-oak. See *Quercus rubra.*

Checkerberry. See *Gaultheria procumbens* and *Mitchella repens.*

Cheeseflower. See *Malva sylvestris.*

Cheeses. See *Malva rotundifolia.*

Chelidonium. See *Chelidonium majus.*

Chelidonium majus L. **Poppy family (Papaveraceae).**

Chelidonium; celandine; garden-celandine; great celandine; tetterwort.

Perennial herb, 1 to 2 feet high, growing along fences, roadsides, and in waste places; common in the East. Naturalized from Europe.

Part used.—Entire plant (official in U. S. P. 1890).

Chelone glabra L. **Figwort family (Scrophulariaceae).**

Balmony; turtle-head; shellflower; snakehead; salt-rheum weed.

Native, perennial, herbaceous plant, 2 to 3 feet high; in swamps and along streams, Newfoundland to Manitoba, south to Florida and Kansas.

Part used.—Herb, and especially the leaves (nonofficial).

Chenopodium. See *Chenopodium ambrosioides* and *C. anthelminticum.*

Chenopodium ambrosioides L. **Goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae).**

Chenopodium; Mexican tea; American wormseed; Jerusalem tea; Spanish tea.

Strong-scented herb, 2 to 3 feet high, annual; naturalized from tropical America, and occurring in waste places, meadows, and pastures from New England to Florida, west to California.

Part used.—Fruit (official in U. S. P. 1890).

Chenopodium anthelminticum L. **Goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae).**

Chenopodium; wormseed; Jerusalem oak.

Annual, sometimes perennial, herb, usually taller than *C. ambrosioides*, naturalized from Europe, and found in waste places from southern New York to Wisconsin, south to Florida and Mexico.

Parts used.—Fruit (official in U. S. P. 1890). The oil of chenopodium, distilled from this plant, is official.

Chenopodium botrys L. **Goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae).**

Jerusalem oak.

Annual herb, about 2 feet high, introduced from Europe; found in waste places from Nova Scotia to New York and Kentucky, westward to Oregon.

Parts used.—Herb and seeds (nonofficial).

Cherry birch. See *Betula lenta.*

Cherry, rum-. See *Prunus serotina.*

Cherry, wild. See *Prunus serotina.*

Chervil, sweet. See *Washingtonia longistylis.*

Chestnut. See *Castanea dentata.*

Chestnut, American. See *Castanea dentata.*

Chestnut, horse-. See *Aesculus hippocastanum.*

Chickentoe. See *Corallorhiza odontorhiza.*

Chickweed, common. See *Alsine media.*

Chickweed, red. See *Anagallis arvensis.*

Chicory. See *Cichorium intybus.*

Chimaphila. See *Chimaphila umbellata.*

Chimaphila umbellata (L.) Nutt. **Wintergreen family (Pyrolaceae).**

Chimaphila; pipsissewa; prince's-pine; bitter wintergreen; rheumatism-weed.

Small, perennial herb, native in dry, shady woods, especially in pine forests, from Nova Scotia to Georgia, west to California.

Part used.—Leaves (official).

China-root, American. See *Smilax pseudo-china.*

China-root, false. See *Smilax pseudo-china.*

Chionanthus virginica L. **Olive family (Oleaceae).**

Fringe-tree; old-man's-beard.

A shrub or small tree, native in moist thickets from Delaware to Florida and Texas.

Part used.—Bark of root (nonofficial).

Chittem-bark. See *Rhamnus purshiana.*

Chrysanthemum leucanthemum L. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Synonym.—Leucanthemum vulgare Lam.

Oxeye daisy; white daisy.

Perennial herb, 1 to 3 feet high, naturalized from Europe; occurring in pastures, meadows, and waste places in nearly every section of the country, but less abundantly in the South and rarely in the West.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Chrysanthemum parthenium (L.) Pers. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Synonym.—Pyrethrum parthenium Smith.

Common feverfew; featherfew; febrifuge-plant.

Perennial herb, naturalized from Europe. Mostly escaped from cultivation; in waste places, New Brunswick to New Jersey, and locally in the interior.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Cichorium intybus L. **Chicory family (Cichoriaceae).**

Chicory; succory.

Perennial herb, 1 to 3 feet high, growing in fields, waste places, and along roadsides from Nova Scotia to North Carolina, west to Nebraska. Abundant eastward. Naturalized from Europe.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Cicuta maculata L. **Parsley family (Apiaceae).**

Water-hemlock; musquash-root; beaver-poison.

Native perennial, 3 to 6 feet high, stout, erect; poisonous. Found in swamps and low grounds from Canada south to Florida and New Mexico.

Part used.—Leaves (nonofficial).

Cimicifuga. See *Cimicifuga racemosa.*

Cimicifuga racemosa (L.) Nutt. **Crowfoot family (Ranunculaceae).**

Synonym.—Actaea racemosa L.

Cimicifuga; black snakeroot; black cohosh; squawroot; rattle-root.

Native, perennial herb, 3 to 8 feet high; in rich soil in shady woods, Maine to Georgia, west to Wisconsin and Missouri. Most abundant in the Ohio Valley.

Parts used.—Rhizome and roots (official).

Cinquefoil. See *Potentilla canadensis.*

Cirsium arvense Scop. Same as *Carduus arvensis.*

Cleavers. See *Galium aparine.*

Cleaverwort. See *Galium aparine.*

Clematis. See *Clematis virginiana.*

Clematis virginiana L. **Crowfoot family (Ranunculaceae).**

Virgin's-bower; clematis.

Shrubby, perennial vine; native; found along river banks in hedges and thickets from Canada to Georgia and Kansas.

Parts used.—Leaves and flowers (nonofficial).

Clotbur, spiny. See *Xanthium spinosum.*

Clotweed, thorny. See *Xanthium spinosum.*

Clover, bitter. See *Sabbatia angularis.*

Clover, meadow-. See *Trifolium pratense.*

Clover, purple. See *Trifolium pratense.*

Clover, red. See *Trifolium pratense.*

Clover, yellow sweet. See *Melilotus officinalis.*

Club-moss. See *Lycopodium clavatum.*

Cnicus benedictus L. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Synonyms.—*Carduus benedictus* Auct.; *Centaurea benedicta* L.

Blessed thistle; holy thistle; bitter thistle; spotted thistle; St. Benedict's-thistle.

Annual plant, 1 to 2 feet high; in waste places, Southern States, and in California and Utah; introduced from Europe.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Cocash. See *Aster puniceus.*

Cocash-weed. See *Senecio aureus.*

Cockle-but'on. See *Arctium lappa.*

Cocowort. See *Bursa bursa-pastoris.*

Cohosh, black. See *Cimicifuga racemosa.*

Cohosh, blue. See *Caulophyllum thalictroides.*

Cohosh, red. See *Actaea rubra.*

Cohosh, white. See *Actaea alba.*

Colic-root. See *Aletris farinosa, Dioscorea villosa, Lacinaria spicata,* and *L. squarrosa.*

Collinsonia canadensis L. **Mint family (Menthaceae).**

Stoneroot; richweed; knobroot; horse-balm.

Native, perennial herb, about 2 feet high, occurring in rich, moist woods from Maine to Wisconsin, south to Florida and Kansas.

Parts used.—Root and leaves (nonofficial).

Colt's-foot. See *Tussilago farfara.*

Colt's-tail. See *Erigeron canadensis.*

Columbine, European. See *Aquilegia vulgaris.*

Columbine, garden-. See *Aquilegia vulgaris.*

Columbine, wild. See under *Aquilegia vulgaris.*

Columbo, American. See *Frasera carolinensis.*

Comfrey. See *Symphytum officinale.*

Compass-plant. See *Silphium laciniatum.*

Comptonia asplenifolia Gaertn. Same as *Comptonia peregrina.*

Comptonia peregrina (L.) Coulter. **Bayberry family (Myricaceae).**

Synonyms.—*Comptonia asplenifolia* Gaertn.; *Myrica asplenifolia* L.

Sweet fern; spleenwortbush; meadow-fern.

Shrubby plant, about 2½ feet high, native; in thin sandy or stony woods and on hillsides, Canada to North Carolina, Indiana, and Michigan.

Parts used.—Leaves and tops (nonofficial).

Coneflower, pale-purple. See *Brauneria angustifolia.*

Coneflower, tall. See *Rudbeckia laciniata.*

Congo-root. See *Psoralea pedunculata.*

Conium. See *Conium maculatum.*

Conium maculatum L. **Parsley family (Apiaceae).**

Conium; poison-hemlock; spotted parsley; spotted cowbane.

Biennial herb, 2 to 6 feet high, naturalized from Europe; common in waste places, especially in the Eastern and Middle States. Poisonous.

Parts used.—Full-grown, but unripe, fruit, carefully dried and preserved (official); leaves (nonofficial).

Consumptive's-weed. See *Eriodictyon californicum.*

Convallaria. See *Convallaria majalis.*

Convallaria biflora Walt. Same as *Polygonatum biflorum.*

Convallaria majalis L. **Lily-of-the-valley family (Convallariaceae).**

Convallaria; lily-of-the-valley.

A low, perennial herb; indigenous; on the higher mountains from Virginia to the Carolinas.

Parts used.—Rhizome and roots (official); herb and flowers (nonofficial).

Convallaria racemosa L. Same as *Vagnera racemosa.*

Convolvulus panduratus L. Same as *Ipomoea pandurata.*

Coolwort. See *Tiarella cordifolia.*

Coptis trifolia (L.) Salisb. **Crowfoot family (Ranunculaceae).**

Goldthread; cankerroot; mouthroot; yellowroot.

Low, native, perennial herb, growing in damp mossy woods and bogs from Canada and Alaska south to Maryland and Minnesota; most common in the New England States, northern New York and Michigan, and in Canada.

Parts used.—Rhizome and rootlets (nonofficial).

Corallorhiza odontorhiza (Willd.) Nütt. **Orchid family (Orchidaceae).**

Crawley-root; coralroot; dragon's-claw; chickentoe.

Leafless plant, 6 to 15 inches high, found in rich woods from Maine to Florida, west to Michigan and Missouri. Native.

Part used.—Rhizome (nonofficial).

Coralroot. See *Corallorhiza odontorhiza.*

Corn, squirrel-. See *Bikukulla canadensis.*

Corn, turkey-. See *Bikukulla canadensis.*

Cornel, silky. See *Cornus amomum.*

Corn-snakeroot. See *Eryngium yuccifolium* and *Lacinaria spicata.*

Cornus amomum Mill. **Dogwood family (Cornaceae).**

Synonym.—Cornus sericea L.

Red osier; swamp-dogwood; silky cornel; rose-willow.

Native shrub, 3 to 10 feet high; in low woods and along streams, Canada to Florida, west to Texas and the Dakotas.

Part used.—Bark (nonofficial).

Cornus circinata L'Her. **Dogwood family (Cornaceae).**

Green osier; round-leaved dogwood.

Native shrub, 3 to 10 feet high; in shady places, Canada and the northeastern United States.

Part used.—Bark (nonofficial).

Cornus florida L. **Dogwood family (Cornaceae).**

Flowering dogwood; boxwood.

Small, native tree or large shrub, growing in woods from Canada to Florida, Texas and Missouri. Most abundant in the Middle States.

Parts used.—Bark of tree and of root, the latter preferred (nonofficial).

Cornus sericea L. Same as *Cornus amomum.*

Corydalis canadensis Goldie. Same as *Bikukulla canadensis.*

Corydalis formosa Pursh. Same as *Bikukulla canadensis.*

Cotton-gum. See *Nyssa aquatica.*

Cottonweed. See *Anaphalis margaritacea.*

Couch-grass. See *Agropyron repens.*

Coughweed. See *Senecio aureus.*

Coughwort. See *Tussilago farfara.*

Cowbane, spotted. See *Conium maculatum.*

Cow-lily. See *Nymphaea advena.*

Cow-parsnip. See *Heracleum lanatum.*

Cracca virginiana L. **Pea family (Fabaceae).**

Synonym.—Tephrosia virginiana Pers.

Devil's-shoestring; hoary pea; goat's-rue; catgut.

Hoary, perennial herb, 1 to 2 feet high, native; occurring in dry, sandy soil from New England to Florida, west to Texas and Minnesota.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Cramp-bark. See *Viburnum opulus.*

Cranberry, high-bush. See *Viburnum opulus.*

Cranberry, upland-. See *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi.*

Crane's-bill, spotted. See *Geranium maculatum.*

Crane's-bill, wild. See *Geranium maculatum.*

Crataegus oxyacantha L. **Apple family (Malaceae).**

Hawthorn; hedgethorn; whitethorn; maythorn.

Shrub or tree, introduced from Europe, and sparingly escaped from cultivation.

Part used.—Berries (nonofficial).

Crawley-root. See *Corallorhiza odontorhiza.*

Crosswort. See *Eupatorium perfoliatum.*

Cucumber-tree. See *Magnolia acuminata* and *M. tripetala.*

Cudweed, low. See *Gnaphalium uliginosum.*

Cudweed, marsh-. See *Gnaphalium uliginosum.*

Culver's-physic. See *Veronica virginica.*

Culver's-root. See *Veronica virginica.*

Cunila mariana L. Same as *Cunila origanoides.*

Cunila origanoides (L.) Britton. **Mint family (Menthaceae).**

Synonym.—Cunila mariana L.

American dittany; stonemint.

Indigenous, perennial plant, found on dry hills and in dry woods from New York to Florida, west to Ohio.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Cup-plant. See *Silphium perfoliatum.*

Custard-apple. See *Asimina triloba.*

Cynoglossum officinale L. **Borage family (Boraginaceae).**

Hound's-tongue; gypsy-flower.

Biennial herb, about 3 feet high, naturalized from Europe, and occurring in waste places from Canada to North Carolina, west to Kansas and Minnesota.

Parts used.—Leaves and root (nonofficial).

Cypripedium. See *Cypripedium hirsutum* and *C. parviflorum.*

Cypripedium hirsutum Mill. **Orchid family (Orchidaceae).**

Synonym.—Cypripedium pubescens Willd.

Cypripedium; large yellow ladies-slipper; yellow moccasin-flower; American valerian.

Herb, 1 to 2 feet high, native in woods and thickets from Nova Scotia south to Alabama and west to Nebraska and Missouri.

Parts used.—Rhizome and roots (official).

Cypripedium parviflorum Salisb. **Orchid family (Orchidaceae).**

Cypripedium; small yellow ladies-slipper.

Herb, 1 to 2 feet high; native in woods and thickets from British America to Georgia, Missouri, and Oregon.

Parts used.—Rhizome and roots (official).

Cypripedium pubescens Willd. Same as *Cypripedium hirsutum.*

Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link. **Pea family (Fabaceae).**

Synonym.—Sarothamnus scoparius Wimm.

Scoparius; broom; green broom; Scotch broom.

Stiff, wiry plant, 3 to 5 feet high; naturalized from Europe; growing in dry, sandy soil from Massachusetts to Virginia and becoming common in many places in the northwestern United States.

Part used.—Tops (official).

Daisy, oxeye. See *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.*

Daisy, white. See *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.*

Daisy-fleabane. See *Erigeron philadelphicus.*

Damiana. See *Turnera microphylla.*

Dandelion. See *Taraxacum officinale.*

Daphne mezereum L. **Mezereon family (Daphnaceae).**

Synonym.—Mezereum officinarum C. A. Mey.

Mezereum; mezereon; spurge-laurel; paradise-plant; spurge-olive.

A very hardy shrub, introduced from Europe and escaped from cultivation in Canada and New England.

Part used.—Bark of this and of other European species of Daphne (official).

Datura stramonium L. **Potato family (Solanaceae).**

Stramonium; jimson-weed; Jamestown-weed; thorn-apple; apple-of-Peru.

Poisonous weed; annual, 2 to 5 feet high; introduced from the Tropics, and occurring in fields and waste places throughout the United States, with the exception of the North and West.

Parts used.—Leaves (official); seeds (official in U. S. P. 1890).

Daucus carota L. **Parsley family (Apiaceae).**

Wild carrot; Queen-Anne's-lace.

Biennial herb, 2 to 3 feet high; naturalized from Europe; common almost throughout the United States, growing in old fields and along roadsides.

Parts used.—Root, fruit, and leaves (nonofficial).

Deerberry. See *Gaultheria procumbens* and *Mitchella repens.*

Deer-laurel. See *Rhododendron maximum.*

Deer's-tongue. See *Trilisa odoratissima.*

Deerwood. See *Ostrya virginiana.*

Deerwort-boneset. See *Eupatorium ageratoides.*

Delphinium consolida L. **Crowfoot family (Ranunculaceae).**

Field-larkspur; knight's-spur; lark-heel.

An annual herb, about 2 feet high; naturalized from Europe, and found in waste places from southern New Jersey and Pennsylvania southward. The indig-

Delphinium consolida—Continued.

enous tall larkspur, *Delphinium urceolatum* Jacq. (*D. exaltatum* Ait.), is used for similar purposes. This is found in woods from Pennsylvania to Minnesota, south to Alabama and Nebraska.

Parts used.—Herb and seeds (nonofficial).

Delphinium exaltatum Ait. See under *Delphinium consolida.*

Delphinium urceolatum Jacq. See under *Delphinium consolida.*

Devil's-bit. See *Lacinaria scariosa.*

Devil's-shoestring. See *Cracca virginiana.*

Dewberry. See *Rubus procumbens.*

Dewberry, one-flowered. See *Rubus villosus.*

Dewberry, southern. See *Rubus trivialis.*

Dicentra canadensis Walp. Same as *Bikukulla canadensis.*

Digitalis. See *Digitalis purpurea.*

Digitalis purpurea L. **Figwort family (Scrophulariaceae).**

Digitalis; foxglove; fairy-fingers; thimbles; lady's-glove.

Very handsome biennial plant, 3 to 4 feet high; introduced from Europe as a garden plant, and now escaped from cultivation in parts of Oregon, Washington, and West Virginia.

Parts used.—Leaves from plants of second year's growth, gathered at commencement of flowering (official).

Dioscorea villosa L. **Yam family (Dioscoreaceae).**

Wild yam; colic-root; rheumatism-root.

Slender, herbaceous, native vine, growing in moist thickets from Rhode Island to Minnesota, south to Florida and Texas; more common in central and southern parts of the United States.

Part used.—Rhizome (nonofficial).

Diospyros virginiana L. **Ebony family (Diospyraceae).**

Persimmon.

Indigenous tree, 15 to 50 feet in height; in fields and woods, Rhode Island to Kansas, Florida, and Texas.

Parts used.—Bark and unripe fruit (nonofficial).

Dirca palustris L. **Mezereon family (Daphnaceae).**

Leatherwood; moosewood; American mezereon; wickopy; rope-bark.

A native shrub, occurring in woods and thickets, New Brunswick to Florida, west to Missouri and Minnesota; most common in the Northern and Eastern States.

Part used.—Bark (nonofficial).

Ditch-stonecrop. See *Penthorum sedoides.*

Dittany, American. See *Cunila origanoides.*

Dock, bitter. See *Rumex obtusifolius.*

Dock, blunt-leaved. See *Rumex obtusifolius.*

Dock, broad-leaved. See *Rumex obtusifolius.*

Dock, curled. See *Rumex crispus.*

Dock, narrow. See *Rumex crispus.*

Dock, sour. See *Rumex crispus.*

Dock, spatter-. See *Nymphaea advena.*

Dock, velvet. See *Verbascum thapsus.*

Dock, yellow. See *Rumex crispus.*

Dogbane, spreading. See *Apocynum androsaemifolium.*

Dogberry. See *Sorbus americana.*

Dog-fennel. See *Anthemis cotula.*

Dog-grass. See *Agropyron repens.*

Dog's-tooth violet. See *Erythronium americanum.*

Dogwood, flowering. See *Cornus florida.*

Dogwood, round-leaved. See *Cornus circinata.*

Dogwood, swamp-. See *Cornus amomum.*

Dooryard-plantain. See *Plantago major.*

Dracontium foetidum L. Same as *Spathyema foetida.*

Dragon's-claw. See *Corallorhiza odontorhiza.*

Dropwort, western. See *Porteranthus trifoliatus.*

Drosera rotundifolia L. **Sundew family (Droseraceae).**

Round-leaved sundew; youthwort.

Low, perennial herb, growing in bogs and muddy shores of rivers from Canada to Florida and California.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott. **Fern family (Polypodiaceae).**

Synonyms.—*Aspidium filix-mas* Sw.; *Polypodium filix-mas* L.

Aspidium; male-fern.

Fern, with leaves 1 to 3 feet long; in rocky woods from Canada to northern Michigan, and in the Rocky Mountains to Arizona.

Part used.—Rhizome (official).

Dryopteris marginalis (L.) A. Gray. **Fern family (Polypodiaceae).**

Synonyms.—*Aspidium marginale* Sw.; *Polypodium marginale* L.

Aspidium; evergreen wood-fern; marginal-fruited shield-fern.

Fern, with leaves 6 inches to 2½ feet long; in rocky woods from Canada south to Alabama and Arkansas.

Part used.—Rhizome (official).

Dulcamara. See *Solanum dulcamara.*

Dysentery-weed. See *Gnaphalium uliginosum.*

Earth-smoke. See *Fumaria officinalis.*

Echinacea. See *Brauneria angustifolia.*

Echinacea angustifolia DC. Same as *Brauneria angustifolia.*

Elder. See *Sambucus canadensis.*

Elder, American. See *Sambucus canadensis.*

Elder, dwarf. See *Aralia hispida.*

Elder, sweet. See *Sambucus canadensis.*

Elder, wild. See *Aralia hispida.*

Elecampane. See *Inula helenium.*

Elk-tree. See *Oxydendrum arboreum.*

Elkwood. See *Magnolia tripetala.*

Elliott's-sabbatia. See *Sabbatia elliottii.*

Elm. See *Ulmus fulva.*

Elm, Indian. See *Ulmus fulva.*

Elm, moose-. See *Ulmus fulva.*

Elm, red. See *Ulmus fulva.*

Elm, slippery. See *Ulmus fulva.*

Emetic-root. See *Euphorbia corollata.*

Epigaea repens L. **Heath family (Ericaceae).**

Gravel-plant; trailing arbutus; mayflower.

Small, shrubby, native plant, spreading on the ground in sandy soil, especially under evergreen trees, from Florida to Michigan and northward.

Part used.—Leaves (nonofficial).

Epilobium angustifolium L. Same as *Chamaenerion angustifolium.*

Epilobium palustre L. **Evening-primrose family (Onagraceae).**

Swamp willow-herb; wickup.

Slender, erect, native herb, 6 to 18 inches high, found in swamps and marshes from Canada and the New England States west to Colorado and Washington.

Parts used.—Leaves and root (nonofficial).

Epiphegus virginiana Bart. Same as *Leptamnium virginianum.*

Equisetum hyemale L. **Horsetail family (Equisetaceae).**

Common scouring-rush; horsetail; shave-grass.

Rush-like perennial plant, growing in wet places along river banks and borders of woods throughout nearly the whole of North America.

Part used.—Plant (nonofficial).

Erechtites hieracifolia (L.) Raf. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Fireweed; pilewort.

Native, annual herb, 1 to 8 feet high, in woods, fields, and waste places, Canada to Florida, Louisiana, and Nebraska.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Erigeron canadensis L. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Synonym.—Leptilon canadense (L.) Britton.[a]

Canada fleabane; horseweed; colt's-tail; prideweed; bitterweed.

Native, annual weed, 3 inches to 10 feet in height; in fields and meadows, along roadsides, and in waste places, almost throughout North America.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial); the oil of erigeron, distilled from the fresh, flowering herb, is official.

Erigeron philadelphicus L. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Philadelphia fleabane; sweet scabious; daisy-fleabane.

Native, perennial herb, 1 to 3 feet high, in fields and woods throughout North America, except extreme North.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Eriodictyon. See *Eriodictyon californicum.*

Eriodictyon californicum (H. & A.) Greene. **Waterleaf family (Hydrophyllaceae).**

Synonym.—Eriodictyon glutinosum Benth.

Eriodictyon; yerba santa; mountain-balm; consumptive's-weed; bear's-weed.

Shrubby plant, 2 to 4 feet high, native; grows in clumps in dry situations and among rocks throughout California and northern Mexico.

Part used.—Leaves (official).

Eriodictyon glutinosum Benth. Same as *Eriodictyon californicum.*

Eryngium yuccaefolium Michx. Same as *Eryngium yuccifolium.*

Eryngium yuccifolium Michx. **Parsley family (Apiaceae).**

Synonym.—Eryngium yuccaefolium Michx.

Water-eryngo; button-snakeroot; rattlesnake-weed; rattlesnake-master; corn-snakeroot.

Native, perennial herb, 1 to 5 feet high, growing in swamps and low wet ground from the pine barrens of New Jersey west to Minnesota, and south to Texas and Florida.

Part used.—Rhizome (nonofficial).

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[a] Some authors hold that this plant belongs to the genus *Leptilon* and that its name should be *Leptilon canadense* (L.) Britton. The Pharmacopœia is here followed.

Eryngo, water-. See *Eryngium yuccifolium.*

Erythronium americanum Ker. **Lily family (Liliaceae).**

Yellow adder's-tongue; dog's-tooth violet; yellow snowdrop; rattlesnake-violet; yellow snakeleaf.

Native, perennial herb, occurring in moist woods and thickets, Nova Scotia to Minnesota, south to Arkansas and Florida.

Parts used.—Leaves and root (nonofficial).

Euonymus. See *Euonymus atropurpureus.*

Euonymus atropurpureus Jacq. **Staff-tree family (Celastraceae).**

Euonymus; wahoo; burningbush; spindle-tree; Indian arrowwood.

Native shrub or small tree, growing in woods and thickets from Ontario and eastern United States west to Montana.

Part used.—Bark of root (official).

Eupatorium. See *Eupatorium perfoliatum.*

Eupatorium ageratoides L. f. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

White snakeroot; white sanicle; Indian sanicle; deerwort-boneset; poolwort; poolroot; richweed; squaw-weed.

Erect, perennial herb, 1 to 4 feet high, native; in rich woods from Canada to Georgia, west to Nebraska and Louisiana.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Eupatorium aromaticum L. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Smaller white snakeroot; poolwort; poolroot; wild hoarhound.

Native, perennial herb, 1 to 2 feet high; in dry soil from Massachusetts to Florida, especially throughout the Middle States.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Eupatorium perfoliatum L. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Eupatorium; boneset; thoroughwort; Indian sage; agueweed; crosswort.

Native, perennial herb, 1 to 5 feet high; in low, wet places from Canada to Florida, west to Texas and Nebraska.

Parts used.—Leaves and flowering tops (official).

Eupatorium purpureum L. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Queen-of-the-meadow; gravelroot; Joe-Pye-weed; purple boneset; kidneyroot.

Native, perennial herb, 3 to 10 feet high; in low grounds from Canada to Florida and Texas.

Parts used.—Root and herb (nonofficial).

Euphorbia corollata L. **Spurge family (Euphorbiaceae).**

Flowering spurge; emetic-root; milk-ipecac; snakemilk; purging-root.

Native, perennial herb, about 3 feet in height, growing in dry fields and woods from Ontario to Florida and Minnesota to Texas.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Euphorbia hypericifolia A. Gray. Same as *Euphorbia nutans.*

Euphorbia ipecacuanhae L. **Spurge family (Euphorbiaceae).**

Wild ipecac; ipecac-spurge; American ipecac; Carolina ipecac.

Native, perennial herb, 4 to 10 inches high; in dry, sandy soil, mostly near the coast, from Connecticut to Florida.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Euphorbia nutans Lag. **Spurge family (Euphorbiaceae).**

Synonym.—Euphorbia hypericifolia A. Gray.

Large spotted spurge; black purslane; fluxweed; milk-purslane.

Native, annual plant, from ½ to 2 feet in height; in rich soils, fields, and thickets throughout eastern North America, except extreme north, and extending west to the Rocky Mountains.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Euphorbia pilulifera L. **Spurge family (Euphorbiaceae).**

Pill-bearing spurge; snakeweed; Queensland asthma-weed.

Herbaceous annual, 10 to 15 inches high, occurring from the Gulf States through Texas to New Mexico.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Evening-primrose. See *Oenothera biennis.*

Everlasting. See *Anaphalis margaritacea.*

Everlasting, large-flowered. See *Anaphalis margaritacea.*

Everlasting, pearly. See *Anaphalis margaritacea.*

Eve's-cup. See *Sarracenia flava.*

Fagara clava-herculis (L.) Small. **Rue family (Rutaceae).**

Synonym.—*Xanthoxylum clava-herculis* L.

Xanthoxylum; southern prickly ash; toothache-tree; yellowthorn; yellowwood; Hercules-club.

Small, indigenous, very prickly tree, sometimes 45 feet in height, occurring along streams from southern Virginia to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

Parts used.—Bark official under the name "Xanthoxylum"; berries (nonofficial).

Fagus americana Sweet. **Beech family (Fagaceae).**

Synonym.—*Fagus ferruginea* Ait.

American beech; beechnut-tree.

Large, native forest tree, growing in rich soil from Nova Scotia to Florida, west to Wisconsin and Texas.

Parts used.—Bark and leaves (nonofficial).

Fagus ferruginea Ait. Same as *Fagus americana.*

Fairy-fingers. See *Digitalis purpurea.*

Featherfew. See *Chrysanthemum parthenium.*

Febrifuge-plant. See *Chrysanthemum parthenium.*

Female-fern. See *Athyrium filix-foemina* and *Polypodium vulgare.*

Fennel, dog-. See *Anthemis cotula.*

Fern, evergreen wood-. See *Dryopteris marginalis.*

Fern, female-. See *Athyrium filix-foemina* and *Polypodium vulgare.*

Fern, lady-. See *Athyrium filix-foemina.*

Fern, maidenhair-. See *Adiantum pedatum.*

Fern, male-. See *Dryopteris filix-mas.*

Fern, marginal-fruited shield-. See *Dryopteris marginalis.*

Fern, meadow-. See *Comptonia peregrina.*

Fern, parsley-. See *Tanacetum vulgare.*

Fern, royal. See *Osmunda regalis.*

Fern, sweet. See *Comptonia peregrina.*

Fernroot. See *Polypodium vulgare.*

Feverbush. See *Benzoin benzoin* and *Ilex verticillata.*

Feverfew, common. See *Chrysanthemum parthenium.*

Feverroot. See *Triosteum perfoliatum.*

Fevertwig. See *Celastrus scandens.*

Field-balm. See *Glecoma hederacea.*

Field-larkspur. See *Delphinium consolida.*

Field-sorrel. See *Rumex acetosella.*

Figwort, Maryland. See *Scrophularia marilandica.*

Fir, balsam-. See *Abies balsamea.*

Fireweed. See *Erechtites hieracifolia.*

Fit-plant. See *Monotropa uniflora.*

Fitroot. See *Monotropa uniflora.*

Fivefinger. See *Potentilla canadensis.*

Flag, blue. See *Iris versicolor.*

Flag, cattail-. See *Typha latifolia.*

Flag, sweet-. See *Acorus calamus.*

Flag, water-. See *Iris versicolor.*

Flag-lily. See *Iris versicolor.*

Flannel-leaf. See *Verbascum thapsus.*

Fleabane, Canada. See *Erigeron canadensis.*

Fleabane, daisy-. See *Erigeron philadelphicus.*

Fleabane, Philadelphia. See *Erigeron philadelphicus.*

Fluxweed. See *Euphorbia nutans.*

Flytrap. See *Sarracenia purpurea.*

Foamflower. See *Tiarella cordifolia.*

Foxglove. See *Digitalis purpurea.*

Fragaria virginiana Duchesne. **Rose family (Rosaceae).**

Virginia strawberry; scarlet strawberry.

Native, perennial herb, occurring in dry soil from Canada to Georgia, west to Indian Territory and Minnesota.

Part used.—Leaves (nonofficial).

Frankenia grandifolia Cham. & Schlecht. **Frankenia family (Frankeniaceae).**

Yerba reuma.

Native, perennial herb, 8 to 13 inches high, common in salt marshes and sandy localities near the coast in California.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Frasera carolinensis Walt. **Gentian family (Gentianaceae).**

Synonym.—*Frasera walteri* Michx.

American columbo; Indian lettuce; meadowpride; pyramid-flower.

Smooth, perennial herb, 3 to 8 feet high, found in dry soil from New York to Wisconsin, south to Georgia and Kentucky.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Frasera walteri Michx. Same as *Frasera carolinensis.*

Fraxinus acuminata Lam. Same as *Fraxinus americana.*

Fraxinus alba Marsh. Same as *Fraxinus americana.*

Fraxinus americana L. **Olive family (Oleaceae).**

Synonyms.—*Fraxinus alba* Marsh; *Fraxinus acuminata* Lam.

White ash; cane-ash.

Large, native forest tree, in rich woods from Nova Scotia to Minnesota, south to Florida and Texas. Occurs chiefly in the Northern States and Canada.

Part used.—Bark (nonofficial).

Fraxinus nigra Marsh. **Olive family (Oleaceae).**

Synonym.—*Fraxinus sambucifolia* Lam.

Black ash; hoop-ash.

Native tree, 40 to 70 feet in height, occurring in swamps and wet woods from Canada to Virginia and Arkansas.

Part used.—Bark (nonofficial).

Fraxinus sambucifolia Lam. Same as *Fraxinus nigra.*

Fringe-tree. See *Chionanthus virginica.*

Frost-plant. See *Helianthemum canadense.*

Frostweed. See *Helianthemum canadense.*

Frostwort. See *Helianthemum canadense.*

Fuller's-herb. See *Saponaria officinalis.*

Fumaria officinalis L. **Poppy family (Papaveraceae).**

Fumitory; hedge-fumitory; earth-smoke.

Annual plant, 10 to 15 inches high, adventive from Europe and found in waste places about dwellings, in cultivated land, and on ballast, Nova Scotia to the Gulf States.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Fumitory. See *Fumaria officinalis.*

Fumitory, hedge-. See *Fumaria officinalis.*

Gagroot. See *Lobelia inflata.*

Gale, sweet. See *Myrica gale.*

Galium aparine L. **Madder family (Rubiaceae).**

Cleavers; goose-grass; cleaverwort; bedstraw; catchweed.

Annual plant, with weak, procumbent stem, 2 to 6 feet long, growing in shady thickets and margins of woods, New Brunswick south to Florida and Texas. Naturalized from Europe.

Part used.—Herb of this and of other species of Galium (nonofficial).

Gallweed. See *Gentiana quinquefolia.*

Garden-balm. See *Melissa officinalis.*

Garden-celandine. See *Chelidonium majus.*

Garden-columbine. See *Aquilegia vulgaris.*

Garden-valerian. See *Valeriana officinalis.*

Garget. See *Phytolacca decandra.*

Gaultheria procumbens L. **Heath family (Ericaceae).**

Wintergreen; checkerberry; mountain-tea; teaberry; deerberry.

Small, native perennial, with evergreen leaves, found in sandy soils in cool, damp woods, especially under evergreen trees, in Canada and the northeastern United States.

Part used.—Leaves (nonofficial); the oil of gaultheria, distilled from the leaves, is official.

Gay-feather. See *Lacinaria scariosa* and *L. spicata.*

Gelsemium. See *Gelsemium sempervirens.*

Gelsemium sempervirens (L.) Ait. f. **Logania family (Loganiaceae).**

Gelsemium; yellow jasmine; Carolina jasmine; wild woodbine.

Twining, shrubby perennial, native, growing on low ground in woods and thickets from eastern Virginia to Florida and Texas, mostly near the coast.

Parts used.—Rhizome and roots (official).

Gemfruit. See *Tiarella cordifolia.*

Gentian, American. See *Gentiana saponaria.*

Gentian, blue. See *Gentiana saponaria.*

Gentian, five-flowered. See *Gentiana quinquefolia.*

Gentian, horse-. See *Triosteum perfoliatum.*

Gentian, marsh-. See *Gentiana villosa.*

Gentian, snake-. See *Nabalus serpentarius.*

Gentian, soapwort-. See *Gentiana saponaria.*

Gentian, stiff. See *Gentiana quinquefolia.*

Gentian, straw-colored. See *Gentiana villosa.*

Gentian, striped. See *Gentiana villosa.*

Gentian, white. See *Triosteum perfoliatum.*

Gentiana catesbaei Walt. Same as *Gentiana saponaria.*

Gentiana ochroleuca Froel. Same as *Gentiana villosa.*

Gentiana quinqueflora Lam. Same as *Gentiana quinquefolia.*

Gentiana quinquefolia L. **Gentian family (Gentianaceae).**

Synonym.—Gentiana quinqueflora Lam.

Stiff gentian; five-flowered gentian; agueweed; gallweed.

Native, annual plant, 1 to 2 feet in height, growing in pastures and other open situations from Maine to Michigan, south to Florida and Missouri.

Parts used.—Root and herb (nonofficial).

Gentiana saponaria L. **Gentian family (Gentianaceae).**

Synonym.—Gentiana catesbaei Walt.

American gentian; blue gentian; soapwort-gentian.

Native, perennial herb, 1 to 2½ feet high; in wet soil, Ontario to Minnesota, south to Louisiana and Florida.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Gentiana villosa L. **Gentian family (Gentianaceae).**

Synonym.—Gentiana ochroleuca Froel.

Striped gentian; straw-colored gentian; marsh-gentian; Sampson's-snakeroot.

Native, perennial herb, 6 to 18 inches high; in shaded places, Middle and Southern States.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Geranium. See *Geranium maculatum.*

Geranium maculatum L. **Geranium family (Geraniaceae).**

Geranium; wild crane's-bill; spotted crane's-bill; wild geranium; spotted geranium; alum-root.

Native, perennial herb, 1 to 1½ feet high; found in low grounds and open woods from Canada south to Georgia and Missouri.

Part used.—Rhizome (official).

Geranium, spotted. See *Geranium maculatum.*

Geranium, wild. See *Geranium maculatum.*

Geum rivale L. **Rose family (Rosaceae).**

Water-avens; purple avens.

Native, perennial herb, 1 to 2 feet high, occurring in swamps and wet meadows from Canada to Pennsylvania and Colorado, especially in the Northern and Middle States.

Parts used.—Rhizome and rootlets (nonofficial).

Ghostflower. See *Monotropa uniflora.*

Gillenia trifoliata Moench. Same as *Porteranthus trifoliatus.*

Gill-over-the-ground. See *Glecoma hederacea.*

Ginger, Indian. See *Asarum canadense.*

Ginger, wild. See *Asarum canadense.*

Gingerroot. See *Tussilago farfara.*

Ginseng. See *Panax quinquefolium.*

Glecoma hederacea L. **Mint family (Menthaceae).**

Synonym.—Nepeta glechoma Benth.

Ground-ivy; gill-over-the-ground; catfoot; field-balm.

Low, perennial herb, with creeping stem. Naturalized from Europe and found in waste places, woods, and thickets from Newfoundland to Minnesota, south to Georgia and Kansas.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Globeflower. See *Cephalanthus occidentalis.*

Gnaphalium margaritaceum L. Same as *Anaphalis margaritacea.*

Gnaphalium obtusifolium L. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Synonym.—Gnaphalium polycephalum Michx.

Sweet balsam; life-everlasting; sweet life-everlasting; white balsam.

Native, herbaceous annual, 1 to 2 feet high; in dry, open places and old fields from Nova Scotia and Manitoba south to Florida and Texas.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Gnaphalium polycephalum Michx. Same as *Gnaphalium obtusifolium.*

Gnaphalium uliginosum L. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Mouse-ear; low cudweed; marsh-cudweed; wartwort; dysentery-weed.

Annual herb, 2 to 8 inches high, occurring in damp soil from Newfoundland to Minnesota, south to Indiana and Virginia; apparently naturalized from Europe.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Gnaphalium undulatum Walt. Same as *Pterocaulon undulatum.*

Goat's-rue. See *Cracca virginiana.*

Goldenrod, anise-scented. See *Solidago odora.*

Goldenrod, fragrant-leaved. See *Solidago odora.*

Goldenrod, sweet. See *Solidago odora.*

Goldenseal. See *Hydrastis canadensis.*

Goldthread. See *Coptis trifolia.*

Goodyera pubescens R. Br. Same as *Peramium pubescens.*

Goodyera repens R. Br. Same as *Peramium repens.*

Goose-grass. See *Galium aparine.*

Grape, Oregon. See *Berberis aquifolium.*

Grape, Rocky Mountain. See *Berberis aquifolium.*

Gravel-plant. See *Epigaea repens.*

Gravelroot. See *Eupatorium purpureum.*

Gravel-weed. See *Onosmodium virginianum.*

Greenbrier, long-stalked. See *Smilax pseudo-china.*

Grindelia. See *Grindelia robusta* and *G. squarrosa.*

Grindelia robusta Nutt. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Grindelia; gum-plant.

Perennial herb, about 1½ feet high, native in the States west of the Rocky Mountains.

Parts used.—Leaves and flowering tops (official).

Grindelia, scaly. See *Grindelia squarrosa.*

Grindelia squarrosa (Pursh) Dunal. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Grindelia; scaly grindelia; broad-leaved gum-plant.

Perennial herb, 1 to 2 feet high, native; occurring on the plains and prairies from the Saskatchewan to Minnesota, Texas, and California.

Parts used.—Leaves and flowering tops (official).

Gromwell, Virginia false. See *Onosmodium virginianum*

Ground-centaury. See *Polygala nuttallii.*

Ground-ivy. See *Glecoma hederacea.*

Ground-raspberry. See *Hydrastis canadensis.*

Ground-squirrel pea. See *Jeffersonia diphylla.*

Gum, cotton-. See *Nyssa aquatica.*

Gum, red. See *Liquidambar styraciflua.*

Gum, star-leaved. See *Liquidambar styraciflua.*

Gum, sweet-. See *Liquidambar styraciflua.*

Gum, tupelo. See *Nyssa aquatica.*

Gum-plant. See *Grindelia robusta.*

Gum-plant, broad-leaved. See *Grindelia squarrosa.*

Gypsy-flower. See *Cynoglossum officinale.*

Gypsy-weed. See *Lycopus virginicus.*

Hackmatack. See *Larix laricina.*

Haircap-moss. See *Polytrichum juniperinum.*

Hamamelis. See *Hamamelis virginiana.*

Hamamelis virginiana L. **Witch-hazel family (Hamamelidaceae).**

Hamamelis; witch-hazel; winterbloom; snapping hazel.

Indigenous shrub, found in low, damp woods from New Brunswick to Minnesota, south to Florida and Texas.

Parts used.—Leaves (collected in autumn), bark, and twigs (official).

Hardhack. See *Spiraea tomentosa.*

Hart's-thorn. See *Rhamnus cathartica.*

Haw, black. See *Viburnum prunifolium.*

Hawkweed, early. See *Hieracium venosum.*

Hawthorn. See *Crataegus oxyacantha.*

Hazel, snapping. See *Hamamelis virginiana.*

Heal-all. See *Prunella vulgaris* and *Scrophularia marilandica.*

Healing-herb. See *Symphytum officinale.*

Heart-liverleaf. See *Hepatica acuta.*

Heartsease. See *Viola tricolor.*

Hedeoma. See *Hedeoma pulegioides.*

Hedeoma pulegioides (L.) Pers. **Mint family (Menthaceae).**

Hedeoma; American pennyroyal; tickweed; squawmint.

Low, native, annual plant, 6 to 12 inches high, growing in barren woods and dry fields, Nova Scotia to Minnesota, south to Nebraska and Florida.

Parts used.—Leaves and flowering tops, and the volatile oil distilled from these, are official.

Hedge-fumitory. See *Fumaria officinalis.*

Hedgethorn. See *Crataegus oxyacantha.*

Helenium autumnale L. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Sneezeweed; sneezewort; swamp-sunflower.

Native perennial, 2 to 3 feet high, growing in swamps, wet fields, and meadows, Canada to Florida and Arizona.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Helianthemum canadense (L.) Michx. **Rock-rose family (Cistaceae).**

Frostweed; frostwort; frost-plant; Canadian rock-rose.

Native, perennial herb, about one foot in height; in dry, sandy soil, Maine to Wisconsin, south to North Carolina and Kentucky.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Hellebore, American. See *Veratrum viride.*

Hellebore, green. See *Veratrum viride.*

Hellebore, swamp-. See *Veratrum viride.*

Helmetpod. See *Jeffersonia diphylla.*

Helonias dioica Pursh. Same as *Chamaelirium luteum.*

Hemlock. See *Tsuga canadensis.*

Hemlock, poison-. See *Conium maculatum.*

Hemlock, water-. See *Cicuta maculata.*

Hemlock-spruce. See *Tsuga canadensis.*

Hemp, black Indian. See *Apocynum cannabinum.*

Hemp, Canadian. See *Apocynum cannabinum.*

Hemp, white Indian. See *Asclepias incarnata.*

Henbane. See *Hyoscyamus niger.*

Hepatica acuta (Pursh) Britton. **Crowfoot family (Ranunculaceae).**

Synonym.—*Hepatica acutiloba* DC.

Heart-liverleaf; sharp-lobed liverleaf; liverwort.

Perennial herb, 4 to 9 inches high, found in woods from Quebec and Ontario, south to Georgia (but rare near the coast), west to Iowa and Minnesota.

Part used.—Leaves (nonofficial).

Hepatica acutiloba DC. Same as *Hepatica acuta.*

Hepatica hepatica (L.) Karst. **Crowfoot family (Ranunculaceae).**

Synonym.—*Hepatica triloba* Chaix.

Round-lobed liverleaf; kidney-liverleaf; liverwort.

Perennial herb, 4 to 6 inches high; in woods from Nova Scotia to northern Florida, west to Iowa and Missouri; less common than the heart-liverleaf.

Part used.—Leaves (nonofficial).

Hepatica triloba Chaix. Same as *Hepatica hepatica.*

Heracleum lanatum Michx. **Parsley family (Apiaceae).**

Masterwort; cow-parsnip; youthwort.

Native, perennial herb, 3 to 5 feet high, growing in moist meadows and cultivated ground from Canada south to North Carolina, Utah, and California.

Parts used.—Root, leaves, and seeds (nonofficial).

Hercules-club. See *Fagara clava-herculis.*

Heuchera americana L. **Saxifrage family (Saxifragaceae).**

Alum-root; American sanicle.

Native, perennial herb, 2 to 4 feet in height; in shady, rocky woodlands from Connecticut to Minnesota, south to Alabama and Louisiana.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Hickory, shellbark-. See *Hicoria ovata.*

Hicoria ovata (Mill.) Britton. **Walnut family (Juglandaceae).**

Synonym.—*Carya alba* Nutt.

Shagbark, shellbark-hickory.

Large, native tree, sometimes 120 feet in height; in rich soil from Quebec to southern Ontario and Minnesota, south to Florida and Texas.

Parts used.—Bark and leaves (nonofficial).

Hieracium venosum L. **Chicory family (Cichoriaceae).**

Early hawkweed; rattlesnake-weed; bloodwort; striped bloodwort.

Perennial herb, 1 to 2 feet high, native; occurring in dry woods and thickets from Maine to Georgia, west to Nebraska; more common in the northern and eastern United States.

Parts used.—Leaves and root (nonofficial).

Highbelia. See *Lobelia siphilitica.*

Hive-vine. See *Mitchella repens.*

Hoarhound. See *Marrubium vulgare.*

Hoarhound, water-. See *Lycopus virginicus.*

Hoarhound, wild. See *Eupatorium aromaticum.*

Hog-potato. See *Ipomoea pandurata.*

Hog's-bean. See *Hyoscyamus niger.*

Hogweed. See *Ambrosia artemisiaefolia.*

Holly, American. See *Ilex opaca.*

Holly, white. See *Ilex opaca.*

Honeybloom. See *Apocynum androsaemifolium.*

Hoodwort. See *Scutellaria lateriflora.*

Hoop-ash. See *Fraxinus nigra.*

Hop-hornbeam. See *Ostrya virginiana.*

Hop-tree. See *Ptelea trifoliata.*

Hornbeam, hop-. See *Ostrya virginiana.*

Horse-balm. See *Collinsonia canadensis.*

Horse-chestnut. See *Aesculus hippocastanum.*

Horsefly-weed. See *Baptisia tinctoria.*

Horsefoot. See *Tussilago farfara.*

Horse-gentian. See *Triosteum perfoliatum.*

Horseheal. See *Inula helenium.*

Horsemint. See *Monarda fistulosa* and *M. punctata.*

Horse-nettle. See *Solanum carolinense.*

Horsetail. See *Equisetum hyemale.*

Horseweed. See *Erigeron canadensis.*

Hound's-tongue. See *Cynoglossum officinale.*

Hydrangea. See *Hydrangea arborescens.*

Hydrangea arborescens L. **Hydrangea family (Hydrangeaceae).**

Hydrangea; wild hydrangea; seven-barks.

Indigenous shrub, 5 or 6 feet in height; on rocky river banks from southern New York to Florida, west to Iowa and Missouri; very abundant in the valley of the Delaware.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Hydrangea, wild. See *Hydrangea arborescens.*

Hydrastis. See *Hydrastis canadensis.*

Hydrastis canadensis L. **Crowfoot family (Ranunculaceae).**

Hydrastis; goldenseal; yellowroot; ground-raspberry; orangeroot; yellow puccoon.

Perennial herb, about 1 foot in height, native in rich soil in shady woods, southern New York to Minnesota, south to Georgia and Missouri, but principally in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia.

Parts used.—Rhizome and roots (official).

Hyoscyamus. See *Hyoscyamus niger*.

Hyoscyamus niger L. **Potato family (Solanaceae).**

Hyoscyamus; henbane; hog's-bean; insane-root.

Biennial herb, 6 inches to 2 feet high, sparingly naturalized from Europe, in waste places from Nova Scotia to Ontario, New York, and Michigan.

Parts used.—Leaves and flowering tops from plants of second year's growth (official); seeds are also used (nonofficial).

Hypericum perforatum L. **St. John's-wort family (Hypericaceae).**

John's-wort; common St. John's-wort.

Herbaceous perennial, 1 to 2 feet high, naturalized from Europe; common in fields and waste places throughout almost the entire United States, except the Southern States.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Hyssop. See *Hyssopus officinalis*.

Hyssop, wild. See *Verbena hastata*.

Hyssop-skullcap. See *Scutellaria integrifolia*.

Hyssopus officinalis L. **Mint family (Menthaceae).**

Hyssop.

Perennial herb, 1 to 3 feet high, naturalized from Europe, and found along roadsides and in waste places from Ontario and Maine to North Carolina, and on the Pacific coast.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Ilex opaca Ait. **Holly family (Aquifoliaceae).**

American holly; white holly.

Native tree, 20 to 40 feet in height, with evergreen leaves; in moist woodlands, Maine to Florida, and west to Missouri and Texas; most abundant in the Atlantic States.

Parts used.—Leaves and bark (nonofficial).

Ilex verticillata (L.) A. Gray. **Holly family (Aquifoliaceae).**

Synonym.—*Prinos verticillata* L.

Black alder; feverbush; Virginia winterberry.

A native shrub, growing in moist woods and along banks of streams from Nova Scotia to Florida, west to Wisconsin and Missouri.

Parts used.—Bark and berries (nonofficial).

Impatiens aurea Muhl. **Jewelweed family (Impatientaceae).**

Synonym.—*Impatiens pallida* Nutt.

Jewelweed; pale touch-me-not; snapweed; wild celandine.

Native, annual plant, 2 to 4 feet high, found in rich soil in moist, shady places from Quebec to Oregon, south to Georgia and Kansas.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Impatiens biflora Walt. **Jewelweed family (Impatientaceae).**

Synonym.—*Impatiens fulva* Nutt.

Jewelweed; spotted touch-me-not; snapweed; silverleaf.

Native, annual plant, 2 to 5 feet high, growing in rich soil in moist, shady places from Canada to Alaska and Oregon, south to Florida and Missouri; more common than the pale touch-me-not.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Impatiens fulva Nutt. Same as *Impatiens biflora*.

Impatiens pallida Nutt. Same as *Impatiens aurea*.

Indian-cup. See *Silphium perfoliatum*.

Indian-paint. See *Sanguinaria canadensis*.

Indian-physic. See *Porteranthus trifoliatus*.

Indian-pipe. See *Monotropa uniflora.*

Indian-root. See *Aralia racemosa.*

Indigo, American. See *Baptisia tinctoria.*

Indigo, wild. See *Baptisia tinctoria.*

Indigo, yellow. See *Baptisia tinctoria.*

Indigo-weed. See *Baptisia tinctoria.*

Inkberry. See *Phytolacca decandra.*

Inkroot. See *Limonium carolinianum.*

Insane-root. See *Hyoscyamus niger.*

Inula. See *Inula helenium.*

Inula helenium L. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Inula; elecampane; horseheal; scabwort.

Rough, perennial herb, 3 to 6 feet high, naturalized from Europe, and found along roadsides and in fields and pastures from Nova Scotia to North Carolina, westward to Missouri and Minnesota.

Part used.—Root (official in U. S. P. 1890).

Ipecac, American. See *Euphorbia ipecacuanhae.*

Ipecac, Carolina. See *Euphorbia ipecacuanhae.*

Ipecac, false. See *Porteranthus trifoliatus.*

Ipecac, milk-. See *Euphorbia corollata.*

Ipecac, wild. See *Euphorbia ipecacuanhae* and *Triosteum perfoliatum.*

Ipecac-spurge. See *Euphorbia ipecacuanhae.*

Ipomoea pandurata (L.) Meyer. **Morning-glory family (Convolvulaceae).**

Synonym.—*Convolvulus panduratus* L.

Manroot; man-of-the-earth; wild potato; hog-potato; wild jalap.

Native perennial, with trailing stems 2 to 12 feet long; in dry fields or on hills from Connecticut to Michigan, south to Florida and Texas.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Iris. See *Iris versicolor.*

Iris versicolor L. **Iris family (Iridaceae).**

Iris; blue flag; flag-lily; liver-lily; water-flag; snake-lily.

Native, perennial plant, 2 to 3 feet high, found in wet, marshy localities from Newfoundland to Manitoba, south to Florida and Arkansas.

Parts used.—Rhizome and roots (official in U. S. P. 1890).

Ironwood. See *Ostrya virginiana.*

Ivy, American. See *Parthenocissus quinquefolia.*

Ivy, ground-. See *Glecoma hederacea.*

Ivy, poison-. See *Rhus radicans* and *R. toxicodendron.*

Jack-in-the-pulpit. See *Arisaema triphyllum.*

Jacob's-ladder. See *Polemonium reptans.*

Jacob's-ladder, American. See *Smilax herbacea.*

Jalap, wild. See *Ipomoea pandurata.*

James-tea. See *Ledum groenlandicum.*

Jamestown-weed. See *Datura stramonium.*

Jasmine, Carolina. See *Gelsemium semperrirens.*

Jasmine, yellow. See *Gelsemium sempervirens.*

Jeffersonia diphylla (L.) Pers. **Barberry family (Berberidaceae).**

Twinleaf; rheumatism-root; helmetpod; yellowroot; ground-squirrel pea.

Native, perennial plant, 8 to 14 inches in height, growing in woods and near streams from New York to Virginia, westward to Wisconsin.

Part used.—Rhizome (nonofficial).

Jewelweed. See *Impatiens aurea* and *I. biflora.*

Jimson-weed. See *Datura stramonium.*

Job's-tears, wild. See *Onosmodium virginianum.*

Joe-Pye-weed. See *Eupatorium purpureum.*

John's-wort. See *Hypericum perforatum.*

Judas-tree. See *Cercis canadensis.*

Juglans. See *Juglans cinerea.*

Juglans cinerea L. **Walnut family (Juglandaceae).**

Juglans; butternut; white walnut.

Indigenous tree, 20 to 50 feet in height, common in rich woods from New Brunswick to North Dakota, south to Georgia, Mississippi, and Arkansas.

Part used.—Bark of root, collected in autumn (official in U. S. P. 1890).

Juniper. See *Juniperus communis.*

Juniperus communis L. **Pine family (Pinaceae).**

Juniper.

Evergreen shrub or low tree, common on dry, sterile hills from Canada south to New Jersey, west to Nebraska, and in the Rocky Mountains to New Mexico.

Part used.—Fruit (nonofficial). The oil of juniper, distilled from the fruit, is official.

Juniperus sabina L. **Pine family (Pinaceae).**

Sabina; savin; shrubby red cedar.

A shrub, usually procumbent, seldom more than 4 feet in height, occurring in rocky places in the northern United States.

Part used.—Tops, and the oil of savin, distilled from the fresh tops, are official.

Juniperus virginiana L. **Pine family (Pinaceae).**

Red cedar; red savin.

A tree, sometimes 100 feet in height, common in dry soil from Canada to Florida and Arizona.

Parts used.—Leaves and "cedar apples" (nonofficial).

Kalmia angustifolia L. **Heath family (Ericaceae).**

Sheep-laurel; lambkill; calfkill; narrow-leaved laurel.

Native, evergreen shrub, about 3 feet high, growing in moist soil from Canada south to Georgia.

Part used.—Leaves (nonofficial).

Kalmia latifolia L. **Heath family (Ericaceae).**

Mountain-laurel; calico-bush; broad-leaved laurel; sheep-laurel.

Native, evergreen shrub, 10 to 20 feet high, growing in sandy or rocky soil from New Brunswick to Ohio, Florida, and Louisiana.

Part used.—Leaves (nonofficial).

Kidney-liverleaf. See *Hepatica hepatica.*

Kidneyroot. See *Eupatorium purpureum.*

Knight's-spur. See *Delphinium consolida.*

Knobroot. See *Collinsonia canadensis.*

Knotweed, biting. See *Polygonum hydropiper.*

Koellia montana (Michx.) Kuntze. **Mint family (Menthaceae).**

Synonym.—Pycnanthemum montanum Michx.

Thin-leaved mountain-mint.

Native perennial, 2 to 3 feet high, found in woods from southern Virginia to Georgia and Alabama.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Koellia pilosa (Nutt.) Britton. **Mint family (Menthaceae).**

Synonym.—Pycnanthemum pilosum Nutt.

Hairy mountain-mint.

Native perennial, 1 to 2½ feet high, occurring in prairies and dry woods from Ohio to Georgia, west to Missouri and Arkansas.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Lacinaria scariosa (L.) Hill. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Synonym.—Liatris scariosa Willd.

Blue blazingstar; large button-snakeroot; rattlesnake-master; gay-feather; devil's-bit.

Native, perennial herb, 4 to 5 feet high, found in dry woods and sandy fields from Maine to Florida, west to Texas and Nebraska.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Lacinaria spicata (L.) Kuntze. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Synonym.—Liatris spicata Willd.

Dense button-snakeroot; colic-root; prairie-pine; gay-feather; rattlesnake-master; corn-snakeroot; backache-root.

Native, perennial herb, 2 to 5 feet high, in moist places from Massachusetts to Florida, west to Wisconsin and Arkansas.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Lacinaria squarrosa (L.) Hill. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Synonym.—Liatris squarrosa Willd.

Scaly blazingstar; colic-root; rattlesnake-master (in the South).

Native, perennial herb, 2 to 3 feet high, in dry soil, Ontario to Florida, west to Nebraska and Texas.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Lactuca canadensis L. **Chicory family (Cichoriaceae).**

Synonym.—Lactuca elongata Muhl.

Wild lettuce; tall lettuce; wild opium; trumpet-milkweed.

Annual or biennial plant, 3 to 10 feet in height, native in moist, open places, British America south to Georgia and Louisiana.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Lactuca elongata Muhl. Same as *Lactuca canadensis.*

Ladies-slipper, large yellow. See *Cypripedium hirsutum.*

Ladies-slipper, small yellow. See *Cypripedium parviflorum.*

Lady-fern. See *Athyrium filix-foemina.*

Lady's-glove. See *Digitalis purpurea.*

Lambkill. See *Kalmia angustifolia.*

Lappa. See *Arctium lappa.*

Lappa major Gaertn. Same as *Arctium lappa.*

Larch, American. See *Larix laricina.*

Larch, black. See *Larix laricina.*

Larix americana Michx. Same as *Larix laricina.*

Larix laricina (Du Roi) Koch. **Pine family (Pinaceae).**

Synonym.—Larix americana Michx.

Tamarack; American larch; hackmatack; black larch.

A tall, slender tree, native in swampy woods and moist places from Canada south to New Jersey, Indiana, and Minnesota.

Part used.—Bark (nonofficial).

Lark-heel. See *Delphinium consolida.*

Larkspur, field-. See *Delphinium consolida.*

Larkspur, tall. See under *Delphinium consolida.*

Laurel, broad-leaved. See *Kalmia latifolia.*

Laurel, deer-. See *Rhododendron maximum.*

Laurel, great. See *Rhododendron maximum.*

Laurel, mountain-. See *Kalmia latifolia.*

Laurel, narrow-leaved. See *Kalmia angustifolia.*

Laurel, rose-. See *Rhododendron maximum.*

Laurel, sheep-. See *Kalmia angustifolia* and *K. latifolia.*

Laurel, spurge-. See *Daphne mezereum.*

Laurel, swamp-. See *Magnolia virginiana.*

Laurus benzoin L. Same as *Benzoin benzoin.*

Lavender, sea-. See *Limonium carolinianum.*

Leafcup, yellow. See *Polymnia uvedalia.*

Leatherwood. See *Dirca palustris.*

Ledum groenlandicum Oeder. **Heath family (Ericaceae).**

Synonym.—Ledum latifolium Ait.

Labrador tea; continental tea; James-tea.

Evergreen shrub, 1 to 4 feet high, native in cold bogs and damp mountain woods, northern part of the United States and in Canada.

Part used.—Leaves (nonofficial).

Ledum latifolium Ait. Same as *Ledum groenlandicum.*

Lemon, wild. See *Podophyllum peltatum.*

Lemon-balm. See *Melissa officinalis.*

Leonurus cardiaca L. **Mint family (Menthaceae).**

Motherwort; lion's-tail; throwwort.

Perennial plant, 2 to 5 feet high, naturalized from Europe, and occurring in fields and waste places from Nova Scotia to North Carolina westward to Nebraska.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Leptamnium virginianum (L.) Raf. **Broomrape family (Orobanchaceae).**

Synonyms.—Epiphegus virginiana Bart.; *Orobanche virginiana* L.

Beechdrops; cancerroot.

Plant 6 inches to 2 feet in height, parasitic upon the roots of beech trees from New Brunswick to Florida, west to Michigan and Louisiana.

Part used.—Whole plant (nonofficial).

Leptandra. See *Veronica virginica.*

Leptandra virginica (L.) Nutt. Same as *Veronica virginica.*

Leptilon canadense (L.) Britton. Same as *Erigeron canadensis.*

Lettuce, Indian. See *Frasera carolinensis.*

Lettuce, tall. See *Lactuca canadensis.*

Lettuce, white. See *Nabalus albus* and *N. serpentarius.*

Lettuce, wild. See *Lactuca canadensis.*

Leucanthemum vulgare Lam. Same as *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.*

Leverwood. See *Ostrya virginiana.*

Liatris odoratissima Michx. Same as *Trilisa odoratissima.*

Liatris scariosa Willd. Same as *Lacinaria scariosa.*

Liatris spicata Willd. Same as *Lacinaria spicata.*

Liatris squarrosa Willd. Same as *Lacinaria squarrosa.*

Life-everlasting. See *Anaphalis margaritacea* and *Gnaphalium obtusifolium.*

Life-everlasting, sweet. See *Gnaphalium obtusifolium.*

Liferoot. See *Senecio aureus.*

Ligustrum vulgare L. **Olive family (Oleaceae).**

Privet; primwort; prim.

A shrub, 5 or 6 feet high, introduced from Europe; escaped from cultivation and grows wild in woods and along roadsides from Ontario to Pennsylvania and North Carolina.

Part used.—Leaves (nonofficial).

Lily, cow-. See *Nymphaea advena.*

Lily, flag-. See *Iris versicolor.*

Lily, large yellow pond-. See *Nymphaea advena.*

Lily, liver-. See *Iris versicolor.*

Lily, snake-. See *Iris versicolor.*

Lily, sweet-scented water-. See *Castalia odorata.*

Lily, water-. See *Castalia odorata.*

Lily, white pond-. See *Castalia odorata.*

Lily-of-the-valley. See *Convallaria majalis.*

Lime, Ogeechee. See *Nyssa ogeche.*

Limonium carolinianum (Walt.) Britton.

Plumbago family (Plumbaginaceae).

Synonym.—*Statice caroliniana* Walt.

Marsh-rosemary; inkroot; sea-lavender; cankerroot.

Native, perennial herb, 1 to 2 feet high, in salt meadows on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Linden, American. See *Tilia americana.*

Lindera benzoin Meissn. Same as *Benzoin benzoin.*

Lion's-foot. See *Nabalus albus* and *N. serpentarius.*

Lion's-tail. See *Leonurus cardiaca.*

Liquidambar styraciflua L. **Witch-hazel family (Hamamelidaceae).**

Sweet-gum; star-leaved gum; red gum.

Large, native tree, 80 to 140 feet high, in moist woods from Connecticut to Florida, Illinois, and Missouri. Most common near the coast in the Middle and Southern States.

Parts used.—Bark and resin (nonofficial).

Liriodendron tulipifera L. **Magnolia family (Magnoliaceae).**

Tulip-tree; yellow poplar; whitewood; tulip-poplar; canoewood.

An indigenous tree, 60 to 190 feet in height, growing in rich woods from New England to Florida, west to Michigan and Arkansas; reaches greatest size in the Middle and Southern States.

Part used.—Bark of trunk and of root (nonofficial).

Lithospermum virginianum L. Same as *Onosmodium virginianum.*

Liverleaf, heart-. See *Hepatica acuta.*

Liverleaf, kidney-. See *Hepatica hepatica.*

Liverleaf, round-lobed. See *Hepatica hepatica.*

Liverleaf, sharp-lobed. See *Hepatica acuta.*

Liver-lily. See *Iris versicolor.*

Liverwort. See *Hepatica acuta* and *H. hepatica.*

Lobelia. See *Lobelia inflata.*

Lobelia, blue. See *Lobelia siphilitica.*

Lobelia cardinalis L. **Bellflower family (Campanulaceae).**

Cardinal-flower; red cardinal; red lobelia.

Native, perennial herb, 2 to 4 feet high, with showy scarlet flowers; in moist soil from British America south to Florida and Texas.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Lobelia, great. See *Lobelia siphilitica.*

Lobelia inflata L. **Bellflower family (Campanulaceae).**

Lobelia; Indian tobacco; gagroot; vomitwort; bladderpod.

Native, annual, herbaceous plant, 1 to 3 feet high, poisonous; in dry soil, fields, old pastures, and along roadsides from Canada to Georgia, Nebraska, and Arkansas.

Parts used.—Leaves and tops, collected after a portion of the capsules have become inflated (official). The seeds are also used (nonofficial).

Lobelia, red. See *Lobelia cardinalis.*

Lobelia siphilitica L. **Bellflower family (Campanulaceae).**

Blue cardinal-flower; great lobelia; blue lobelia; highbelia.

Native, perennial herb, about 1 to 3 feet high, growing in moist soil from Ontario to Georgia, west to Louisiana and the Dakotas.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Locust, black. See *Robinia pseudacacia.*

Locust, yellow. See *Robinia pseudacacia.*

Locust-plant. See *Cassia marilandica.*

Locust-tree. See *Robinia pseudacacia.*

Lycopodium. See *Lycopodium clavatum.*

Lycopodium clavatum L. **Club-moss family (Lycopodiaceae).**

Lycopodium; club-moss; stag's-horn.

Native perennial, with trailing stem, growing in dry situations in woods from Canada to North Carolina, Michigan, and Washington.

Part used.—Spores of this or of other species of Lycopodium (official).

Lycopus virginicus L. **Mint family (Menthaceae).**

Bugleweed; sweet bugle; water-bugle; gypsy-weed; water-hoarhound.

Indigenous, perennial herb, 10 to 20 inches in height; in wet, shady places from Canada to Florida, Missouri, and Nebraska.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Madweed. See *Scutellaria lateriflora.*

Magnolia acuminata L. **Magnolia family (Magnoliaceae).**

Cucumber-tree; mountain-magnolia; blue magnolia.

Native tree, 60 to 80 feet in height, occurring in the mountainous regions from New York to Georgia. More abundant in the Southern States.

Part used.—Bark (nonofficial).

Magnolia, blue. See *Magnolia acuminata.*

Magnolia glauca L. Same as *Magnolia virginiana.*

Magnolia, mountain-. See *Magnolia acuminata.*

Magnolia, sweet. See *Magnolia virginiana.*

Magnolia tripetala L. **Magnolia family (Magnoliaceae).**

Synonym.—Magnolia umbrella Lam.

Cucumber-tree; umbrella-tree; elkwood.

A small native tree, not more than 40 feet high, growing in rather moist, rich soil; widely distributed in the Appalachian Mountain region, but nowhere very common.

Part used.—Bark (nonofficial).

Magnolia umbrella Lam. Same as *Magnolia tripetala.*

Magnolia virginiana L. **Magnolia family (Magnoliaceae).**

Synonym.—Magnolia glauca L.

White bay; sweet bay; sweet magnolia; beaver-tree; swamp-sassafras; swamp-laurel.

A native tree, averaging about 25 feet in height, growing in swamps and morasses, Massachusetts to the Gulf of Mexico.

Part used.—Bark (nonofficial).

Maidenhair-fern. See *Adiantum pedatum.*

Male-fern. See *Dryopteris filix-mas.*

Mallow, common. See *Malva sylvestris.*

Mallow, dwarf. See *Malva rotundifolia.*

Mallow, high. See *Malva sylvestris.*

Mallow, low. See *Malva rotundifolia.*

Mallow, running. See *Malva rotundifolia.*

Malva rotundifolia L. **Mallow family (Malvaceae).**

Low mallow; running mallow; cheeses; dwarf mallow.

Annual or biennial procumbent plant, naturalized from Europe, and widely distributed as a weed in waste places.

Parts used.—Leaves and flowers (nonofficial).

Malva sylvestris L. **Mallow family (Malvaceae).**

High mallow; common mallow; cheeseflower.

Biennial herb, adventive from Europe; sparingly distributed in the United States and Canada, growing in waste places and along roadsides.

Part used.—Flowers (nonofficial).

Mandrake, American. See *Podophyllum peltatum.*

Mandrake, wild. See *Podophyllum peltatum.*

Man-of-the-earth. See *Ipomoea pandurata.*

Manroot. See *Ipomoea pandurata.*

Manzanita. See *Arctostaphylos glauca.*

Maple, red. See *Acer rubrum.*

Maple, swamp-. See *Acer rubrum.*

Maple, vine-. See *Menispermum canadense.*

Marrubium. See *Marrubium vulgare.*

Marrubium vulgare L. **Mint family (Menthaceae).**

Marrubium; hoarhound.

Bushy, perennial herb, 1 to 3 feet high, naturalized from Europe, and growing in dry, sandy soil, in fields and waste places, from Maine southward to Texas and westward to California and Oregon.

Parts used.—Leaves and flowering tops (official).

Marsh-cudweed. See *Gnaphalium uliginosum.*

Marsh-gentian. See *Gentiana villosa.*

Marshmallow. See *Althaea officinalis.*

Marsh-rosemary. See *Limonium carolinianum.*

Marsh-trefoil. See *Menyanthes trifoliata.*

Maruta cotula DC. Same as *Anthemis cotula.*

Masterwort. See *Angelica atropurpurea* and *Heracleum lanatum.*

May-apple. See *Podophyllum peltatum.*

Mayflower. See *Epigaea repens.*

May-pops. See *Passiflora incarnata.*

Maythorn. See *Crataegus oxyacantha.*

Mayweed. See *Anthemis cotula.*

Meadow-clover. See *Trifolium pratense.*

Meadow-fern. See *Comptonia peregrina.*

Meadowpride. See *Frasera carolinensis.*

Meadow-scabish. See *Aster puniceus.*

Meadowsweet, pink. See *Spiraea tomentosa.*

Mealy-tree. See *Viburnum dentatum.*

Melilot, yellow. See *Melilotus officinalis.*

Melilotus officinalis (L.) Lam. **Pea family (Fabaceae).**

Yellow melilot; yellow sweet clover.

Annual or biennial herb, 1 to 3 feet high, introduced from Europe, and occurring in waste places throughout the eastern United States.

Parts used.—Leaves and flowering tops (nonofficial).

Melissa. See *Melissa officinalis.*

Melissa officinalis L. **Mint family (Menthaceae).**

Melissa; balm; lemon-balm; garden-balm; sweet balm.

Perennial herb, 10 to 20 inches high, naturalized from Europe, and growing in waste places, fields, and woods from Maine to Georgia.

Parts used.—Leaves and tops (official in U. S. P. 1890).

Menispermum. See *Menispermum canadense.*

Menispermum canadense L. **Moonseed family (Menispermaceae).**

Menispermum; yellow parilla; Canada moonseed; Texas sarsaparilla; vine-maple.

Native, perennial, woody climber, found in woods along streams from Canada to Georgia and Arkansas.

Parts used.—Rhizome and roots (official in U. S. P. 1890).

Mentha piperita. See *Mentha piperita* L.

Mentha piperita L. **Mint family (Menthaceae).**

Mentha piperita; peppermint.

Aromatic, perennial herb, 1 to 2 feet high, naturalized from Europe, and occurring in damp places from Nova Scotia to Minnesota, south to Florida and Tennessee. Cultivated principally in Michigan and New York.

Parts used.—Leaves and flowering tops, and the oil of peppermint distilled from these, are official.

Mentha spicata L. **Mint family (Menthaceae).**

Synonym.—*Mentha viridis* L.

Mentha viridis; spearmint.

Aromatic, perennial herb, 1 to 2 feet high, naturalized from Europe, and growing in moist fields and waste places from Nova Scotia to Utah, south to Florida and Kansas. Also cultivated.

Parts used.—Leaves and flowering tops, and the oil of spearmint distilled from these, are official.

Mentha viridis. See *Mentha spicata.*

Mentha viridis L. Same as *Mentha spicata.*

Menyanthes trifoliata L. **Buck-bean family (Menyanthaceae).**

Buck-bean; bog-bean; marsh-trefoil; water-shamrock.

Indigenous, perennial plant, about 1 foot in height, found in spongy, boggy soils and swamps from Canada and Alaska south to Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and California.

Parts used.—Rhizome and leaves (nonofficial).

Mezereon. See *Daphne mezereum.*

Mezereon, American. See *Dirca palustris.*

Mezereum. See *Daphne mezereum.*

Mezereum officinarum C. A. Mey. Same as *Daphne mezereum.*

Micromeria chamissonis (Benth.) Greene. **Mint family (Menthaceae).**

Synonym.—Micromeria douglasii Benth.

Yerba buena.

A trailing, perennial herb, common in woods along the Pacific coast of the United States.

Part used.—Plant (nonofficial).

Micromeria douglasii Benth. Same as *Micromeria chamissonis.*

Milfoil. See *Achillea millefolium.*

Milk-ipecac. See *Euphorbia corollata.*

Milk-purslane. See *Euphorbia nutans.*

Milkweed, common. See *Asclepias syriaca.*

Milkweed, swamp-. See *Asclepias incarnata.*

Milkweed, trumpet-. See *Lactuca canadensis.*

Milkwort, Nuttall's-. See *Polygala nuttallii.*

Mint, hairy mountain-. See *Koellia pilosa.*

Mint, mountain-. See *Monarda didyma.*

Mint, thin-leaved mountain-. See *Koellia montana.*

Mistletoe. See *Phoradendron flavescens.*

Mistletoe, American. See *Phoradendron flavescens.*

Mitchella repens L. **Madder family (Rubiaceae).**

Squaw-vine; checkerberry; partridgeberry; deerberry; hive-vine; squawberry.

Small, creeping, evergreen herb, common in moist woods from Nova Scotia to Minnesota, south to Florida and Arkansas.

Part used.—Plant (nonofficial).

Miterwort, false. See *Tiarella cordifolia.*

Moccasin-flower, yellow. See *Cypripedium hirsutum.*

Mohawk-weed. See *Uvularia perfoliata.*

Monarda didyma L. **Mint family (Menthaceae).**

Bee-balm; Oswego tea; mountain-mint; scarlet balm.

Native perennial, 2 to 3 feet high, growing in moist soil, especially along streams, from New Brunswick to Michigan and south to Georgia.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Monarda fistulosa L. **Mint family (Menthaceae).**

Wild bergamot; horsemint.

Native perennial, 2 to 3 feet high, found on dry hills and in thickets from Ontario south to Florida and Louisiana.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Monarda punctata L. **Mint family (Menthaceae).**

Horsemint.

Native, perennial herb, 2 to 3 feet high, found in dry, sandy fields from New York to Florida, west to Wisconsin and Texas.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Monotropa uniflora L. **Indian-pipe family (Monotropaceae).**

Indian-pipe; fit-plant; fitroot; ghostflower; pipe-plant.

A curious plant, white in all its parts, growing in rich, moist woods from Canada to Florida, westward to Washington and California.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Moonseed, Canada. See *Menispermum canadense.*

Moose-elm. See *Ulmus fulva.*

Moosewood. See *Dirca palustris.*

Mortification-root. See *Althaea officinalis.*

Moss, club-. See *Lycopodium clavatum.*

Moss, haircap-. See *Polytrichum juniperinum.*

Motherwort. See *Leonurus cardiaca.*

Mountain-ash, American. See *Sorbus americana.*

Mountain-balm. See *Eriodictyon californicum.*

Mountain-laurel. See *Kalmia latifolia.*

Mountain-magnolia. See *Magnolia acuminata.*

Mountain-mint. See *Monarda didyma.*

Mountain-mint, hairy. See *Koellia pilosa.*

Mountain-mint, thin-leaved. See *Koellia montana.*

Mountain-sumac. See *Sorbus americana.*

Mountain-tea. See *Gaultheria procumbens.*

Mouse-ear. See *Gnaphalium uliginosum.*

Mouthroot. See *Coptis trifolia.*

Mugwort, common. See *Artemisia vulgaris.*

Mullein. See *Verbascum thapsus.*

Musquash-root. See *Cicuta maculata.*

Mustard, black. See *Brassica nigra.*

Mustard, brown. See *Brassica nigra.*

Mustard, red. See *Brassica nigra.*

Mustard, white. See *Sinapis alba.*

Mustard, yellow. See *Sinapis alba.*

Myrica asplenifolia L. Same as *Comptonia peregrina.*

Myrica cerifera L. **Bayberry family (Myricaceae).**

Bayberry; wax-myrtle; candleberry; waxberry.

Grows in sandy swamps or wet woods from Florida and Texas northward to Maryland. In the South it is a small evergreen tree, becoming in its northward range a tall, semi-deciduous shrub, or a dwarfed and deciduous shrub.

Parts used.—Bark of root, leaves, and berries (nonofficial).

Myrica gale L. **Bayberry family (Myricaceae).**

Sweet gale; Dutch myrtle; bog-myrtle; golden osier.

Indigenous shrub, growing in swamps and along streams from Canada and Alaska to Virginia and Washington.

Parts used.—Leaves and buds (nonofficial).

Myrtle, bog-. See *Myrica gale.*

Myrtle, Dutch. See *Myrica gale.*

Myrtle, wax-. See *Myrica cerifera.*

Nabalus albus (L.) Hook. **Chicory family (Cichoriaceae).**

Synonym.—Prenanthes alba L.

Lion's-foot; rattlesnake-root; white lettuce; white canker-weed.

Native, perennial herb, 2 to 4 feet high, common in rich, moist woods from Canada to Georgia and Kentucky.

Part used.—Plant (nonofficial).

Nabalus serpentarius (Pursh) Hook. **Chicory family (Cichoriaceae).**

Synonym.—Prenanthes serpentaria Pursh.

Lion's-foot; canker-weed; white lettuce; rattlesnake-root; snake-gentian.

Native, perennial herb, about 2 feet high, growing in dry, sandy soil in fields and thickets from Ontario to Florida and Alabama.

Part used.—Plant (nonofficial).

Nannybush. See *Viburnum lentago.*

Necklace-weed. See *Actaea alba* and *Onosmodium virginianum.*

Nepeta cataria L. **Mint family (Menthaceae).**

Catnip; catmint.

Common, perennial weed, 2 to 3 feet high, naturalized from Europe; found in waste places and cultivated land from Canada to Minnesota, south to Virginia and Arkansas.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Nepeta glechoma Benth. Same as *Glecoma hederacea.*

Netleaf-plantain. See *Peramium pubescens.*

Netleaf-plantain, smaller. See *Peramium repens.*

Nettle, bull-. See *Solanum carolinense.*

Nettle, great. See *Urtica dioica.*

Nettle, horse-. See *Solanum carolinense.*

Nettle, stinging. See *Urtica dioica.*

Niggerhead. See *Brauneria angustifolia.*

Nightshade, woody. See *Solanum dulcamara.*

Nuphar advena R. Br. Same as *Nymphaea advena.*

Nuttall's-milkwort. See *Polygala nuttallii.*

Nymphaea advena Soland. **Water-lily family (Nymphaeaceae).**

Synonym.—Nuphar advena R. Br.

Large yellow pond-lily; cow-lily; spatter-dock; beaverroot.

An aquatic plant, found in ponds and slow streams from Canada to Florida, and westward to the Rocky Mountains.

Part used.—Rhizome (nonofficial).

Nymphaea odorata Dryand. Same as *Castalia odorata.*

Nyssa aquatica L. **Dogwood family (Cornaceae).**

Synonym.—Nyssa uniflora Wang.

Large tupelo; cotton-gum; tupelo gum.

A large, native tree, occurring in swamps from southern Virginia to Florida, west to Texas and Missouri.

Part used.—Root wood (nonofficial).

Nyssa capitata Walt. Same as *Nyssa ogeche.*

Nyssa ogeche Marsh. **Dogwood family (Cornaceae).**

Synonym.—Nyssa capitata Walt.

Sour tupelo; Ogeechee lime.

A small tree, growing in swamps near the seacoast from southern South Carolina to Florida.

Part used.—Root wood (nonofficial).

Nyssa uniflora Wang. Same as *Nyssa aquatica.*

Oak, champion-. See *Quercus rubra.*

Oak, Jerusalem. See *Chenopodium anthelminticum* and *C. botrys.*

Oak, poison-. See *Rhus radicans* and *R. toxicodendron.*

Oak, red. See *Quercus rubra.*

Oak, Spanish. See *Quercus rubra.*

Oak, stone-. See *Quercus alba.*

Oak, white. See *Quercus alba.*

Oenothera biennis L. **Evening-primrose family (Onagraceae).**

Synonym.—Onagra biennis (L.) Scop.

Evening-primrose; tree-primrose; night willow-herb.

Annual or biennial plant, 2 to 5 feet high, common in fields and waste places from Labrador to Florida, west to the Rocky Mountains. Native.

Part used.—Plant (nonofficial).

Old-man's-beard. See *Chionanthus virginica.*

Olive, spurge-. See *Daphne mezereum.*

Onagra biennis (L.) Scop. Same as *Oenothera biennis.*

Onosmodium virginianum (L.) DC. **Borage family (Boraginaceae).**

Synonym.—Lithospermum virginianum L.

Virginia false gromwell; gravel-weed; necklace-weed; pearl-plant; wild Job's-tears.

Rough-hairy, native, perennial herb, 1 to 2 feet high; in dry, hilly grounds from the New England States to Florida, Kansas, and Texas.

Parts used.—Root and seeds (nonofficial).

Opium, wild. See *Lactuca canadensis.*

Orangeroot. See *Hydrastis canadensis.*

Orobanche virginiana L. Same as *Leptamnium virginianum.*

Osier, golden. See *Myrica gale.*

Osier, green. See *Cornus circinata.*

Osier, red. See *Cornus amomum.*

Osmorrhiza longistylis DC. Same as *Washingtonia longistylis.*

Osmunda regalis L. **Royal fern family (Osmundaceae).**

Royal fern; buckhorn-brake.

A tall, native fern, with fronds 3 to 4 feet high, occurring in swamps and marshes from Canada to Florida and Mississippi.

Part used.—Rhizome (nonofficial).

Ostrya virginiana (Mill.) Willd. **Birch family (Betulaceae).**

Hop-hornbeam; ironwood; deerwood; leverwood.

Native tree, 25 to 30 feet in height, growing in rich woods, Canada and eastern United States.

Part used.—Bark (nonofficial).

Oxalis acetosella L. **Wood-sorrel family (Oxalidaceae).**

White wood-sorrel; shamrock; sour trefoil.

Small, native, perennial herb, found in cold, damp woods, Canada south to Michigan and North Carolina.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Oxeye daisy. See *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.*

Oxydendrum arboreum (L.) DC. **Heath family (Ericaceae).**

Synonym.—*Andromeda arborea* L.

Sourwood; sorrel-tree; elk-tree.

Native tree, sometimes 40 to 50 feet in height, growing in rich woods from Ohio to Maryland, south to Alabama and Florida.

Parts used.—Leaves and bark (nonofficial)

Palmetto, saw-. See *Serenoa serrulata.*

Panax quinquefolium L. **Ginseng family (Araliaceae).**

Ginseng.

Native, perennial herb, about 1 foot in height, found in rich, shady woods from the Middle and Northern States south to Alabama and Georgia.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Pansy. See *Viola tricolor.*

Papoose-root. See *Caulophyllum thalictroides.*

Paradise-plant. See *Daphne mezereum.*

Parilla, yellow. See *Menispermum canadense.*

Parsley, spotted. See *Conium maculatum.*

Parsley-fern. See *Tanacetum vulgare.*

Parsnip, cow-. See *Heracleum lanatum.*

Parthenocissus quinquefolia (L.) Planch. **Grape family (Vitaceae).**

Synonym.—*Ampelopsis quinquefolia* Michx.

American ivy; Virginia creeper.

A common, woody vine, native in woods and thickets from Canada to Florida and Texas.

Parts used.—Bark and young twigs (nonofficial).

Partridgeberry. See *Mitchella repens.*

Pasqueflower, American. See *Pulsatilla hirsutissima.*

Passiflora incarnata L. **Passion-flower family (Passifloraceae).**

Passion-flower; passion-vine; may-pops.

Climbing, perennial plant, native in dry soil from Virginia to Florida, westward to Missouri and Arkansas.

Parts used.—Root and stem base (nonofficial).

Passion-flower. See *Passiflora incarnata.*

Passion-vine. See *Passiflora incarnata.*

Paul's-betony. See *Veronica officinalis.*

Pawpaw, North American. See *Asimina triloba.*

Pea, ground-squirrel. See *Jeffersonia diphylla.*

Pea, hoary. See *Cracca virginiana.*

Pea, turkey-. See *Bikukulla canadensis.*

Pearl-plant. See *Onosmodium virginianum.*

Pencil-flower. See *Stylosanthes biflora.*

Pennyroyal, American. See *Hedeoma pulegioides.*

Penthorum sedoides L. **Virginia stonecrop family (Penthoraceae).**

Virginia stonecrop; ditch-stonecrop.

Native, perennial herb, about 1 foot in height, growing in ditches and swamps from New Brunswick to Minnesota, south to Florida and Texas.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial.)

Pepper, water-. See *Polygonum hydropiper.*

Peppermint. See *Mentha piperita.*

Pepper-plant. See *Polygonum hydropiper.*

Peramium pubescens (Willd.) MacM. **Orchid family (Orchidaceae).**

Synonym.—*Goodyera pubescens* R. Br.

Downy rattlesnake-plantain; rattlesnake-weed; netleaf-plantain; scrofula-weed.

Native, perennial herb, 8 to 12 inches in height, occurring in rich woods from Newfoundland to Minnesota, south to Florida and Tennessee. Most common southward.

Part used.—Plant (nonofficial).

Peramium repens (L.) Salisb. **Orchid family (Orchidaceae).**

Synonym.—*Goodyera repens* R. Br.

White plantain; lesser rattlesnake-plantain; smaller netleaf-plantain; squirrel-ear.

A smaller plant than *P. pubescens*, but very similar to it and more common northward.

Part used.—Plant (nonofficial).

Persimmon. See *Diospyros virginiana.*

Phoradendron flavescens (Pursh) Nutt. **Mistletoe family (Loranthaceae).**

Synonym.—*Viscum flavescens* Pursh.

Mistletoe; American mistletoe.

Parasitic shrub, found on deciduous-leaved trees from New Jersey to Missouri, south to Florida and Texas.

Parts used.—Leaves and branches (nonofficial).

Phytolacca. See *Phytolacca decandra.*

Phytolacca americana L. Same as *Phytolacca decandra.*

Phytolacca decandra L.[a] **Pokeweed family (Phytolaccaceae).**

Synonym.—*Phytolacca americana* L.[a]

Phytolacca; poke; pokeweed; garget; scoke; inkberry.

Native, perennial herb, with large and branching stem, 6 to 10 feet high; in rich, moist soil, Maine to Minnesota, south to Florida and Texas.

Parts used.—Root collected in autumn (official); fruit (official in U. S. P. 1890); leaves (nonofficial).

Picea mariana (Mill.) B. S. P. **Pine family (Pinaceae).**

Synonym.—*Abies nigra* Desf.

Black spruce; spruce-gum tree.

Indigenous, evergreen tree, 40 to 80 feet in height, growing on elevated situations and in cold bogs from Canada south along the mountains to North Carolina, and to Minnesota.

Parts used.—Branches, and the essence obtained from the same (nonofficial).

Pilewort. See *Erechtites hieracifolia* and *Scrophularia marilandica.*

Pilotweed. See *Silphium laciniatum.*

Pimpernel. See *Pimpinella saxifraga.*

Pimpernel, red. See *Anagallis arvensis.*

Pimpernel, scarlet. See *Anagallis arvensis.*

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[a] *Phytolacca americana* L. by right of priority should be accepted, but *P. decandra* L. is used in conformity with the Pharmacopœia.

Pimpinella saxifraga L. **Parsley family (Apiaceae).**

Burnet-saxifrage; bennet; pimpernel.

Erect, perennial herb, 1 to 2 feet high, adventive from Europe, and found in waste places in eastern Pennsylvania, at several localities in the valley of the Delaware, and in Ohio.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Pine, northern. See *Pinus strobus.*

Pine, prairie-. See *Lacinaria spicata.*

Pine, prince's-. See *Chimaphila umbellata*

Pine, Weymouth. See *Pinus strobus.*

Pine, white. See *Pinus strobus.*

Pink, rose-. See *Sabbatia angularis.*

Pinkroot. See *Spigelia marilandica.*

Pinkroot, Indian. See *Spigelia marilandica.*

Pinkroot, Maryland. See *Spigelia marilandica.*

Pinus strobus L. **Pine family (Pinaceae).**

White pine; northern pine; Weymouth pine.

Large, indigenous forest tree, sometimes 175 feet in height, growing in woods from Canada south to Georgia and Iowa.

Part used.—Bark (nonofficial).

Pipe-plant. See *Monotropa uniflora.*

Pipsissewa. See *Chimaphila umbellata.*

Pitcher-plant. See *Sarracenia purpurea.*

Plantago major L. **Plantain family (Plantaginaceae).**

Common plantain; dooryard-plantain; greater plantain.

Perennial herb, 1 to 3 feet high, naturalized from Europe; common in fields and waste places and along roadsides nearly throughout North America.

Parts used.—Root and leaves (nonofficial).

Plantain, common. See *Plantago major.*

Plantain, dooryard-. See *Plantago major.*

Plantain, downy rattlesnake-. See *Peramium pubescens.*

Plantain, greater. See *Plantago major.*

Plantain, lesser rattlesnake-. See *Peramium repens.*

Plantain, netleaf-. See *Peramium pubescens.*

Plantain, smaller netleaf-. See *Peramium repens.*

Plantain, white. See *Peramium repens.*

Pleurisy-root. See *Asclepias tuberosa.*

Podophyllum. See *Podophyllum peltatum.*

Podophyllum peltatum L. **Barberry family (Berberidaceae).**

Podophyllum; May-apple; wild mandrake; American mandrake; wild lemon.

Native, perennial herb, 1 to 1½ feet high, found in low, rich woods from Canada to Minnesota, south to Florida and Texas.

Part used.—Rhizome (official).

Poison-hemlock. See *Conium maculatum.*

Poison-ivy. See *Rhus radicans* and *R. toxicodendron.*

Poison-oak. See *Rhus radicans* and *R. toxicodendron.*

Poison-vine. See *Rhus radicans.*

Poke. See *Phytolacca decandra.*

Pokeweed. See *Phytolacca decandra.*

Polar-plant. See *Silphium laciniatum.*

Polecat-weed. See *Spathyema foetida.*

Polemonium reptans L. **Phlox family (Polemoniaceae).**

American Greek valerian; abscess-root; sweetroot; Jacob's-ladder.

Native, perennial herb, 12 to 20 inches high, growing in woods and damp ground from New York to Minnesota, south to Georgia and Missouri.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Polygala nuttallii T. & G. **Milkwort family (Polygalaceae).**

Nuttall's-milkwort; ground-centaury.

Slender, erect, annual herb, 6 to 12 inches high, native in dry, sandy soil from Massachusetts to North Carolina, west to Alabama and Missouri.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Polygala senega L. **Milkwort family (Polygalaceae).**

Senega; Seneca snakeroot.

Native, perennial herb, 8 to 12 inches high, found in rocky woods and on hillsides from New Brunswick and western New England to Minnesota, south to North Carolina and Missouri.

Part used.—Root (official).

Polygonatum biflorum (Walt.) Ell. **Lily-of-the-valley family (Convallariaceae).**

Synonyms.—*Convallaria biflora* Walt.; *Salomonia biflora* (Walt.) Britton.

Hairy Solomon's-seal; smaller Solomon's-seal.

Native, perennial herb, 8 inches to 3 feet high, found in woods and thickets from Canada south to Florida and Michigan.

Part used.—Rhizome (nonofficial).

Polygonatum commutatum (Roem. & Schult.) Dietr. **Lily-of-the-valley family (Convallariaceae).**

Synonyms.—*Polygonatum giganteum* Dietr.; *Salomonia commutata* (Roem. & Schult.) Britton.

Giant Solomon's-seal; great Solomon's-seal; smooth Solomon's-seal.

Native, perennial herb, 1 to 8 feet high, occurring in moist woods and along streams from Canada to Georgia, west to Louisiana and Utah.

Part used.—Rhizome (nonofficial).

Polygonatum giganteum Dietr. Same as *Polygonatum commutatum.*

Polygonum hydropiper L. **Buckwheat family (Polygonaceae).**

Smartweed; water-pepper; biting knotweed; pepper-plant.

Smooth, annual plant, 8 inches to 2 feet high, naturalized from Europe; common in moist waste places almost throughout North America.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Polygonum punctatum Ell. **Buckwheat family (Polygonaceae).**

Dotted smartweed; water-smartweed.

Native, annual or perennial herb, found in swamps and other wet places throughout most of North America.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Polymnia uvedalia L. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Yellow bear's-foot; yellow leafcup; uvedalia.

Large, native, perennial plant, 3 to 6 feet high; in ravines and edges of woods from New York to Michigan, south to Florida and Texas.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Polypodium filix-mas L. Same as *Dryopteris filix-mas.*

Polypodium marginale L. Same as *Dryopteris marginalis.*

Polypodium vulgare L. **Fern family (Polypodiaceae).**

Common polypody; fernroot; rock-brake; female-fern.

Native fern, 3 to 10 inches in height, with a perennial, creeping rhizome; on shady, rocky banks, in woods and mountains almost throughout North America.

Parts used.—Rhizome and tops (nonofficial).

Polypody, common. See *Polypodium vulgare.*

Polytrichum juniperinum Hedw. **Haircap-moss family (Polytrichaceae).**

Haircap-moss; robin's-rye.

Native moss, 4 to 7 inches in height, growing along margins of dry woods and exposed places, mostly on poor, sandy soil.

Part used.—Whole plant (nonofficial).

Pond-lily, large yellow. See *Nymphaea advena.*

Pond-lily, white. See *Castalia odorata.*

Poolroot. See *Eupatorium ageratoides, E. aromaticum,* and *Sanicula marilandica.*

Poolwort. See *Eupatorium ageratoides* and *E. aromaticum.*

Poplar, silver. See *Populus alba.*

Poplar, silverleaf-. See *Populus alba.*

Poplar, trembling. See *Populus tremuloides.*

Poplar, tulip-. See *Liriodendron tulipifera.*

Poplar, white. See *Populus alba* and *P. tremuloides.*

Poplar, yellow. See *Liriodendron tulipifera.*

Populus alba L. **Willow family (Salicaceae).**

White poplar; silverleaf-poplar; silver poplar; white-bark.

A large tree, sometimes 120 feet in height, naturalized in the United States; occurs along roadsides from New Brunswick to Virginia.

Part used.—Bark, collected in spring (nonofficial).

Populus balsamifera candicans A. Gray. Same as *Populus candicans.*

Populus candicans Ait. **Willow family (Salicaceae).**

Synonym.—Populus balsamifera candicans A. Gray.

Balm-of-Gilead.

A large tree, about 80 feet in height, mostly escaped from cultivation, New Brunswick to New Jersey, west to Minnesota.

Parts used.—Leafbuds and bark (nonofficial).

Populus tremuloides Michx. **Willow family (Salicaceae).**

Quaking aspen; American aspen; white poplar; trembling poplar; quiverleaf.

A slender, indigenous tree, growing in dry or moist soil from lower Canada south to Kentucky and in the Rocky Mountains to Lower California.

Part used.—Bark, collected in spring (nonofficial).

Porteranthus trifoliatus (L.) Britton. **Rose family (Rosaceae).**

Synonym.—Gillenia trifoliata Moench.

Indian-physic; Bowman's-root; false ipecac; western dropwort.

Native, perennial herb, 2 to 3 feet high, found in moist, shady places in rich woods from New York to Michigan, south to Georgia and Missouri; more common in the Atlantic States than in the Western States.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Potato, hog-. See *Ipomoea pandurata.*

Potato, wild. See *Ipomoea pandurata.*

Potentilla canadensis L. **Rose family (Rosaceae).**

Fivefinger; cinquefoil.

A small, annual or biennial plant, with creeping stems, growing in dry soil from Quebec to Georgia, west to Minnesota and the Indian Territory.

Part used.—Plant (nonofficial).

Prairie-pine. See *Lacinaria spicata.*

Prenanthes alba L. Same as *Nabalus albus.*

Prenanthes serpentaria Pursh. Same as *Nabalus serpentarius.*

Prickly ash, northern. See *Xanthoxylum americanum.*

Prickly ash, southern. See *Fagara clava-herculis.*

Prideweed. See *Erigeron canadensis.*

Prim. See *Ligustrum vulgare.*

Primrose, evening-. See *Oenothera biennis.*

Primrose, tree-. See *Oenothera biennis.*

Primwort. See *Ligustrum vulgare.*

Prince's-pine. See *Chimaphila umbellata.*

Prinos verticillatus L. Same as *Ilex verticillata.*

Privet. See *Ligustrum vulgare.*

Prunella vulgaris L. **Mint family (Menthaceae).**

Self-heal; heal-all; brownwort; sicklewort; blue-curls.

Perennial plant, 2 inches to 2 feet high, naturalized from Europe, and found in fields, woods, and waste places throughout nearly the whole of North America.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Prunus serotina Ehrh. **Plum family (Amygdalaceae).**

Synonym.—*Prunus virginiana* Mill., not of Linnaeus.

Prunus virginiana; wild cherry; rum-cherry.

A large, indigenous tree, 50 to 80 feet high, growing in woods or open places from Ontario to Florida, west to Texas and Dakota. Most abundant in the Southwestern States.

Part used.—Bark, which should be collected in autumn and carefully dried and preserved (official).

Prunus virginiana. See *Prunus serotina.*

Prunus virginiana Mill., not L. Same as *Prunus serotina.*

Psoralea. See *Psoralea pedunculata.*

Psoralea melilotoides Michx. Same as *Psoralea pedunculata.*

Psoralea pedunculata (Mill.) Vail. **Pea family (Fabaceae).**

Synonym.—*Psoralea melilotoides* Michx.

Psoralea; Samson's-snakeroot; Congo-root.

Slender, herbaceous perennial, 1 to 2½ feet high, native in dry soil in open woods from Ohio and Kentucky southward.

Parts used.—Root and leaves (nonofficial).

Ptelea trifoliata L. **Rue family (Rutaceae).**

Wafer-ash; wingseed; hop-tree; shrubby trefoil.

Native shrub, 6 to 8 feet high; in shady woods from New York to Florida, west to Minnesota and Texas; grows more abundantly west of the Alleghenies.

Parts used.—Bark of root, fruit, and leaves (nonofficial).

Pterocaulon undulatum (Walt.) Mohr. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Synonym.—*Gnaphalium undulatum* Walt.

Indian blackroot.

Native, perennial herb, growing in sandy pine lands from North Carolina to Florida and Mississippi.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Puccoon, red. See *Sanguinaria canadensis.*

Puccoon, yellow. See *Hydrastis canadensis.*

Pulsatilla, American. See *Pulsatilla hirsutissima.*

Pulsatilla hirsutissima (Pursh) Britton. **Crowfoot family (Ranunculaceae).**

Synonym.—*Anemone patens* var. *nuttalliana* A. Gray.

American pasqueflower; American pulsatilla.

Native, perennial herb, 6 to 16 inches high, found in the prairie regions of Illinois, west to the Rocky Mountains and the Northwest.

Part used.—Flowering herb (nonofficial).

Purging-root. See *Euphorbia corollata.*

Purslane, black. See *Euphorbia nutans.*

Purslane, milk-. See *Euphorbia nutans.*

Pussy-willow. See *Salix nigra.*

Putty-root. See *Aplectrum spicatum.*

Pycnanthemum montanum Michx. Same as *Koellia montana.*

Pycnanthemum pilosum Nutt. Same as *Koellia pilosa.*

Pyramid-flower. See *Frasera carolinensis.*

Pyrethrum parthenium Smith. Same as *Chrysanthemum parthenium.*

Pyrus americana DC. Same as *Sorbus americana.*

Quack-grass. See *Agropyron repens.*

Queen-Anne's-lace. See *Daucus carota.*

Queen-of-the-meadow. See *Eupatorium purpureum.*

Queen's-delight. See *Stillingia sylvatica.*

Queensland asthma-weed. See *Euphorbia pilulifera.*

Queen's-root. See *Stillingia sylvatica.*

Quercus. See *Quercus alba.*

Quercus alba L. **Beech family (Fagaceae).**

Quercus; white oak; stone-oak.

Large, indigenous forest tree, 50 to 100 feet in height, in woods from Maine to Minnesota, south to Florida and Texas. More abundant in the Middle States.

Part used.—Bark, "collected from trunks or branches 10 to 25 years of age, and deprived of the periderm" (official).

Quercus rubra L. **Beech family (Fagaceae).**

Red oak; champion-oak; Spanish oak.

Large, wide-spreading, indigenous forest tree, about 70 feet in height, from Nova Scotia to Minnesota, south to Florida and Texas. More common in the Northern States and in Canada.

Part used.—Bark (nonofficial).

Quinine-flower. See *Sabbatia elliottii.*

Quinine-herb. See *Sabbatia elliottii.*

Quinine-plant. See *Sabbatia elliottii.*

Quiverleaf. See *Populus tremuloides.*

Ragged-cup. See *Silphium perfoliatum.*

Ragweed. See *Ambrosia artemisiaefolia.*

Ragwort, golden. See *Senecio aureus.*

Raspberry, black. See *Rubus occidentalis.*

Raspberry, ground-. See *Hydrastis canadensis.*

Raspberry, wild red. See *Rubus strigosus.*

Rattle-root. See *Cimicifuga racemosa.*

Rattlesnake-herb. See *Actaea alba* and *A. rubra.*

Rattlesnake-master. See *Eryngium yuccifolium*, *Lacinaria scariosa*, *L. spicata*, and *L. squarrosa*.

Rattlesnake-plantain, downy. See *Peramium pubescens*.

Rattlesnake-plantain, lesser. See *Peramium repens*.

Rattlesnake-root. See *Nabalus albus* and *N. serpentarius*.

Rattlesnake-violet. See *Erythronium americanum*.

Rattlesnake-weed. See *Eryngium yuccifolium*, *Hieracium venosum*, and *Peramium pubescens*.

Redbud. See *Cercis canadensis*.

Redroot. See *Ceanothus americanus*.

Rhamnus cathartica L. **Buckthorn family (Rhamnaceae).**

Buckthorn; hart's-thorn; waythorn.

A shrub 6 to 15 feet high, introduced from Europe; escaped from hedges and growing in dry soil in the New England and Middle States.

Part used.—Berries (nonofficial).

Rhamnus purshiana. See *Rhamnus purshiana* DC.

Rhamnus purshiana DC. **Buckthorn family (Rhamnaceae).**

Rhamnus purshiana: cascara sagrada; chittem-bark; sacred-bark; bearberry-tree.

Small, indigenous tree, 15 to 20 feet in height, found on the sides and bottoms of canyons, Rocky Mountains west to the Pacific Ocean, and extending north into British America.

Part used.—Bark, collected at least one year before being used (official).

Rheumatism-root. See *Dioscorea villosa* and *Jeffersonia diphylla*.

Rheumatism-weed. See *Chimaphila umbellata*.

Rhododendron maximum L. **Heath family (Ericaceae).**

Great laurel; rose-bay; deer-laurel; rose-laurel.

Tall, native, evergreen shrub or small tree, found in low woods and along streams from Canada to Georgia.

Part used.—Leaves (nonofficial).

Rhus aromatica Ait. **Sumac family (Anacardiaceae).**

Fragrant sumac; sweet-scented sumac.

Indigenous shrub, 2 to 6 feet high, growing in woods and rocky situations, Canada to Florida, especially along the mountains, west to Minnesota and Arkansas.

Part used.—Bark of root (nonofficial).

Rhus glabra. See *Rhus glabra* L.

Rhus glabra L. **Sumac family (Anacardiaceae).**

Rhus glabra; smooth sumac; scarlet sumac.

Indigenous, branching shrub, from 4 to 12 feet high; in dry soil, thickets, and waste grounds nearly throughout the United States and Canada.

Parts used.—Fruit (official); bark and leaves (nonofficial).

Rhus radicans L.[a] **Sumac family (Anacardiaceae).**

Rhus toxicodendron (pharmacopœial name, 1890); poison-ivy; poison-oak; poison-vine.

Native, woody vine, clinging to trees and fence rows; Canada to Florida, west to Nebraska and Arkansas. Very poisonous to the touch.

Part used.—Fresh leaves (official in U. S. P. 1890).

Rhus toxicodendron. See *Rhus radicans*.

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[a] *Rhus radicans* L. was formerly believed to be a variety of *Rhus toxicodendron* L., but the two are now regarded as distinct species, and the leaves from both have been used under the pharmacopœial name (U. S. P. 1890) Rhus toxicodendron.

Rhus toxicodendron L. **Sumac family (Anacardiaceae).**

Poison-ivy; poison-oak.

Low, erect, and finely pubescent plant, more shrubby than *Rhus radicans*, and found in dry soil in more southern localities from Virginia to Georgia. Very poisonous to the touch.

Part used.—Fresh leaves, collected with those of *Rhus radicans.*

Richweed. See *Collinsonia canadensis* and *Eupatorium ageratoides.*

Robinia pseudacacia L. **Pea family (Fabaceae).**

Locust-tree; black locust; yellow locust; false acacia.

A large, indigenous tree, sometimes 80 feet in height, growing in woods from Pennsylvania south along the western slope of the Allegheny Mountains to Georgia, west to the Indian Territory. Most abundant in the Middle and Eastern States.

Part used.—Bark of root (nonofficial).

Robin's-rye. See *Polytrichum juniperinum.*

Rock-brake. See *Polypodium vulgare.*

Rock-rose, Canadian. See *Helianthemum canadense.*

Rope-bark. See *Dirca palustris.*

Rose, Canadian rock-. See *Helianthemum canadense.*

Rose-bay. See *Rhododendron maximum.*

Rose-laurel. See *Rhododendron maximum.*

Rosemary, marsh-. See *Limonium carolinianum.*

Rose-pink. See *Sabbatia angularis.*

Rose-willow. See *Cornus amomum.*

Rosinweed. See *Silphium laciniatum.*

Roundwood. See *Sorbus americana.*

Rubus. See *Rubus cuneifolius, R. nigrobaccus, R. procumbens, R. trivialis,* and *R. villosus.*

Rubus canadensis T. & G., not L. Same as *Rubus procumbens.*

Rubus cuneifolius Pursh. **Rose family (Rosaceae).**

Rubus; sand-blackberry; knee-high blackberry.

Shrubby plant, 1 to 3 feet high; in sandy soil from Connecticut to Florida, west to Missouri and Louisiana.

Part used.—Bark of rhizome (official).

Rubus idaeus var. *americanus* Torr. Same as *Rubus occidentalis.*

Rubus nigrobaccus Bailey. **Rose family (Rosaceae).**

Synonym.—Rubus villosus A. Gray, not Ait.

Rubus; high-bush blackberry.

Slender shrub, 3 to 7 feet high, growing in dry fields and along roadsides, New England States to Florida, and west to Arkansas.

Part used.—Bark of rhizome (official).

Rubus occidentalis L. **Rose family (Rosaceae).**

Synonym.—Rubus idaeus var. *americanus* Torr.

Black raspberry; thimbleberry; blackcap.

A straggling shrub, growing along the borders of woods and in rocky thickets from Canada south to Georgia and Missouri.

Parts used.—Fruit and leaves (nonofficial).

Rubus procumbens Muhl. **Rose family (Rosaceae).**

Synonym.—Rubus canadensis T. & G., not L.

Rubus; low running blackberry; dewberry.

Shrubby, trailing plant, found in dry soil from Newfoundland to Lake Superior, south to Virginia and the Indian Territory.

Part used.—Bark of root (official in U. S. P. 1890).

Rubus strigosus Michx. **Rose family (Rosaceae).**

Wild red raspberry.

Shrubby plant, found in dry or rocky situations from Canada to North Carolina and New Mexico.

Parts used.—Fruit and leaves (nonofficial).

Rubus trivialis Michx. **Rose family (Rosaceae).**

Rubus; southern dewberry; low-bush blackberry.

Shrubby, procumbent plant, found in sandy soils, Virginia to Florida, west to Missouri and Texas.

Part used.—Bark of root (official in U. S. P. 1890).

Rubus villosus A. Gray, not Ait. Same as *Rubus nigrobaccus.*

Rubus villosus Ait. **Rose family (Rosaceae).**

Rubus; one-flowered dewberry.

Trailing plant, with slender branches, growing in sandy or dry soil near the coast from Maine to South Carolina.

Part used.—Bark of rhizome (official)

Rudbeckia laciniata L. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Thimbleweed; tall coneflower.

Much-branched, native perennial, 3 to 12 feet high; in moist thickets, Canada and Montana, south to Florida and New Mexico.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Rum-cherry. See *Prunus serotina.*

Rumex. See *Rumex crispus.*

Rumex acetosella L. **Buckwheat family (Polygonaceae).**

Sheep-sorrel; field-sorrel; sour-grass; common sorrel.

Annual or perennial herb, abundant in dry fields, pastures, and waste ground throughout the United States.

Part used.—Leaves (nonofficial).

Rumex crispus L. **Buckwheat family (Polygonaceae).**

Rumex; yellow dock; curled dock; narrow dock; sour dock.

A weed introduced from Europe, and common in cultivated and waste ground throughout the United States. Perennial plant, 2 to 4 feet high.

Part used.—Root of this and some other species of Rumex (official in U. S. P. 1890).

Rumex obtusifolius L. **Buckwheat family (Polygonaceae).**

Bitter dock; blunt-leaved dock; broad-leaved dock.

A perennial weed, 2 to 4 feet high, naturalized from Europe, and found in waste places from New England to Florida, west to Texas and Oregon.

Part used.—Root, collected with that of *Rumex crispus.*

Sabal. See *Serenoa serrulata.*

Sabbatia angularis (L.) Pursh. **Gentian family (Gentianaceae).**

American centaury; rose-pink; bitterbloom; bitter clover.

Native, biennial plant, 1 to 2 feet high, growing in damp, rich soil, in meadows and among high grass, from New York to Michigan, south to Florida and the Indian Territory.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Sabbatia elliottii Steud. **Gentian family (Gentianaceae).**

Synonym.—Sabbatia paniculata Ell.

Quinine-flower; quinine-plant; quinine-herb; Elliott's-sabbatia.

An erect, native herb, about one foot in height, growing in pine barrens from North Carolina to Florida.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Sabbatia, Elliott's-. See *Sabbatia elliottii.*

Sabbatia paniculata Ell. Same as *Sabbatia elliottii.*

Sabina. See *Juniperus sabina.*

Sacred-bark. See *Rhamnus purshiana.*

Sage, Indian. See *Eupatorium perfoliatum.*

Saint-Benedict's thistle. See *Cnicus benedictus.*

Saint-John's wort, common. See *Hypericum perforatum.*

Salix alba L. **Willow family (Salicaceae).**

White willow; European willow.

A large tree, sometimes 90 feet in height, introduced from Europe; occurs in moist soil along streams from Pennsylvania northward to New Brunswick and Ontario, sparingly escaped from cultivation.

Part used.—Bark (nonofficial).

Salix nigra Marsh. **Willow family (Salicaceae).**

Black willow; pussy-willow; swamp-willow.

Tall, indigenous tree, growing on banks of rivers from Canada to Florida and California.

Parts used.—Bark, and fresh aments gathered early in May (nonofficial).

Salomonia biflora (Walt.) Britton. Same as *Polygonatum biflorum.*

Salomonia commutata (Roem. & Schult.) Dietr. Same as *Polygonatum commutatum.*

Salt-rheum weed. See *Chelone glabra.*

Sambucus. See *Sambucus canadensis.*

Sambucus canadensis L. **Honeysuckle family (Caprifoliaceae).**

Sambucus; elder; American elder; sweet elder.

Indigenous shrub, 6 to 10 feet high, growing in low, damp ground from Canada to Florida and Arizona.

Parts used.—Flowers (official in U. S. P. 1890); bark and berries (nonofficial).

Sampson-root. See *Brauneria angustifolia.*

Sampson's-snakeroot. See *Gentiana villosa.*

Samson's-snakeroot. See *Psoralea pedunculata.*

Sand-blackberry. See *Rubus cuneifolius.*

Sandbrier. See *Solanum carolinense.*

Sanguinaria. See *Sanguinaria canadensis.*

Sanguinaria canadensis L. **Poppy family (Papaveraceae).**

Sanguinaria; bloodroot; red puccoon; Indian-paint; tetterwort.

Native, perennial herb, about 6 inches high, found in rich, open woods from Nova Scotia to Nebraska, south to Florida and Arkansas.

Part used.—Rhizome, "collected after the death of the foliage" (official).

Sanicle, American. See *Heuchera americana* and *Sanicula marilandica.*

Sanicle, black. See *Sanicula marilandica.*

Sanicle, Indian. See *Eupatorium ageratoides.*

Sanicle, white. See *Eupatorium ageratoides.*

Sanicula marilandica L. **Parsley family (Apiaceae).**

Black sanicle; black snakeroot; American sanicle; poolroot.

Native, perennial herb, 1 to 3 feet high; in rich woods, Canada to Georgia.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Saponaria officinalis L. **Pink family (Silenaceae).**

Soapwort; soaproot; bouncing-Bet; fuller's-herb.

Stout, perennial herb, 1 to 2 feet high, naturalized from Europe and found along roadsides and waste places; common almost everywhere.

Parts used.—Root and herb (nonofficial).

Sarothamnus scoparius Wimm. Same as *Cytisus scoparius.*

Sarracenia flava L. **Pitcher-plant family (Sarraceniaceae).**

Trumpetleaf; trumpets; Eve's-cup; watercup; yellow-flowered watercup.

Curious, indigenous perennial, about 1 to 3 feet high, found in low, wet pine barrens in the southeastern United States.

Parts used.—Root and sometimes the leaves (nonofficial).

Sarracenia purpurea L. **Pitcher-plant family (Sarraceniaceae).**

Pitcher-plant; flytrap; sidesaddle-flower; watercup; smallpox-plant.

Indigenous perennial, 1 to 2 feet high, growing in wet, boggy places and marshes, from Canada to Minnesota and Florida.

Parts used.—Root and sometimes the leaves (nonofficial).

Sarsaparilla, American. See *Aralia nudicaulis.*

Sarsaparilla, bristly. See *Aralia hispida.*

Sarsaparilla, false. See *Aralia nudicaulis.*

Sarsaparilla, Texas. See *Menispermum canadense.*

Sarsaparilla, Virginian. See *Aralia nudicaulis.*

Sarsaparilla, wild. See *Aralia nudicaulis.*

Sassafras. See *Sassafras variifolium.*

Sassafras officinale Nees & Eberm. Same as *Sassafras variifolium.*

Sassafras sassafras (L.) Karst. Same as *Sassafras variifolium.*

Sassafras, swamp-. See *Magnolia virginiana.*

Sassafras variifolium (Salisb.) O. Kuntze. [a] **Laurel family (Lauraceae).**

Synonyms.—*Sassafras officinale* Nees & Eberm.; *Sassafras sassafras* (L.) Karst. [a]

Sassafras; ague-tree.

Native tree, sometimes reaching a height of 125 feet; in rich woods, Massachusetts to Ontario and Michigan, south to Florida and Texas.

Parts used.—Bark of root, collected in early spring or autumn and deprived of the periderm (official); pith (official); and the oil of sassafras distilled from the root, especially the root bark (official).

Satureia hortensis L. **Mint family (Menthaceae).**

Summer-savory.

Hairy, aromatic, annual herb, adventive from Europe and occurring in waste places from Canada to Pennsylvania and Nevada.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Savin. See *Juniperus sabina.*

Savin, red. See *Juniperus virginiana.*

Savory, summer-. See *Satureia hortensis.*

Saw-palmetto. See *Serenoa serrulata.*

Saxifrage, burnet-. See *Pimpinella saxifraga.*

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[a] Although the combination *Sassafras sassafras* (L.) Karst. should be accepted by strict right of priority, the usage of the Pharmacopœia is followed.

Scabious, sweet. See *Erigeron philadelphicus.*

Scabish, meadow-. See *Aster puniceus.*

Scabwort. See *Inula helenium.*

Scarletberry. See *Solanum dulcamara.*

Scoke. See *Phytolacca decandra.*

Scoparius. See *Cytisus scoparius.*

Scouring-rush, common. See *Equisetum hyemale.*

Scrofula-plant. See *Scrophularia marilandica.*

Scrofula-weed. See *Peramium pubescens.*

Scrophularia marilandica L. **Figwort family (Scrophulariaceae).**

Synonym.—*Scrophularia nodosa* var. *marilandica* A. Gray.

Maryland figwort; scrofula-plant; carpenter's-square; heal-all; bee-plant; pile-wort.

Smooth, native perennial, 3 to 5 feet high; moist, shady ground in woods and thickets, New York to North Carolina and Kansas.

Parts used.—Herb and root (nonofficial).

Scrophularia nodosa var. *marilandica* A. Gray. Same as *Scrophularia marilandica.*

Scutellaria. See *Scutellaria lateriflora.*

Scutellaria hyssopifolia L. Same as *Scutellaria integrifolia.*

Scutellaria integrifolia L. **Mint family (Menthaceae).**

Synonym.—*Scutellaria hyssopifolia* L.

Larger skullcap; hyssop-skullcap.

Native, perennial herb, 6 inches to 2 feet high, found in fields and woods from Connecticut south to Florida and Texas.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Scutellaria lateriflora L. **Mint family (Menthaceae).**

Scutellaria; skullcap; madweed; hoodwort.

Smooth, branching perennial, 1 to 2 feet high, native in damp places along banks of streams from Canada south to Florida, New Mexico, and Washington.

Part used.—Plant (official).

Sea-lavender. See *Limonium carolinianum.*

Self-heal. See *Prunella vulgaris.*

Senecio aureus L. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Liferoot; swamp squaw-weed; golden ragwort; cocash-weed; coughweed.

Indigenous, perennial herb, 1 to 2½ feet high, growing in swamps and wet meadows, Newfoundland to Ontario, south to Florida, Missouri, and Texas.

Parts used.—Root and herb (nonofficial).

Senega. See *Polygala senega.*

Senna, American. See *Cassia marilandica.*

Senna, wild. See *Cassia marilandica.*

Serenoa serrulata (Roem. & Schult.) Hook. f. **Palm family (Phoenicaceae).**

Sabal; saw-palmetto.

A palm, 3 to 7 feet in height, found in sandy soil from North Carolina and Arkansas to Florida and Texas.

Part used.—Partially dried ripe fruit (official).

Serpentaria. See *Aristolochia reticulata* and *A. serpentaria*

Serpentaria, Texas. See *Aristolochia reticulata.*

Serpentaria, Virginia. See *Aristolochia serpentaria.*

Service-tree, American. See *Sorbus americana.*

Seven-barks. See *Hydrangea arborescens.*

Shagbark. See *Hicoria ovata.*

Shamrock. See *Oxalis acetosella.*

Shamrock, water-. See *Menyanthes trifoliata.*

Shave-grass. See *Equisetum hyemale.*

Sheepberry. See *Viburnum lentago.*

Sheep-laurel. See *Kalmia angustifolia* and *K. latifolia.*

Sheep-sorrel. See *Rumex acetosella.*

Shellbark-hickory. See *Hicoria ovata.*

Shellflower. See *Chelone glabra.*

Shepherd's-purse. See *Bursa bursa-pastoris.*

Shepherd's-weatherglass. See *Anagallis arvensis.*

Shield-fern, marginal-fruited. See *Dryopteris marginalis.*

Shrub, sweet-scented. See *Butneria florida.*

Shrub yellowroot. See *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia.*

Sicklewort. See *Prunella vulgaris.*

Sidesaddle-flower. See *Sarracenia purpurea.*

Silkweed. See *Asclepias syriaca.*

Silkweed, rose-colored. See *Asclepias incarnata.*

Silkweed, swamp-. See *Asclepias incarnata.*

Silphium laciniatum L. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Rosinweed; compass-plant; pilotweed; polar-plant.

Coarse, native perennial, 3 to 12 feet high, growing on prairies from Ohio to Alabama, west to Texas and South Dakota.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Silphium perfoliatum L. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Cup-plant; Indian-cup; ragged-cup.

Stout, perennial herb, 4 to 8 feet high, native in moist soil and low ground from Ontario and the eastern United States west to Louisiana and Nebraska.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Silverleaf. See *Impatiens biflora, Spiraea tomentosa,* and *Stillingia sylvatica.*

Silverleaf-poplar. See *Populus alba.*

Simpler's-joy. See *Verbena hastata.*

Sinapis alba. See *Sinapis alba* L.

Sinapis alba L. **Mustard family (Brassicaceae).**

Sinapis alba; white mustard; yellow mustard.

Annual herb, about 2 feet in height, naturalized from Europe, and found in fields and waste places, but not so widely distributed as the black mustard.

Part used.—Seed (official).

Sinapis nigra. See *Brassica nigra.*

Sinapis nigra L. Same as *Brassica nigra.*

Skullcap. See *Scutellaria lateriflora.*

Skullcap, hyssop-. See *Scutellaria integrifolia.*

Skullcap, larger. See *Scutellaria integrifolia.*

Skunk-cabbage. See *Spathyema foetida.*

Skunkweed. See *Spathyema foetida.*

Sloe. See *Viburnum prunifolium.*

Smallpox-plant. See *Sarracenia purpurea.*

Smartweed. See *Polygonum hydropiper.*

Smartweed, dotted. See *Polygonum punctatum.*

Smartweed, water-. See *Polygonum punctatum.*

Smilacina racemosa Desf. Same as *Vagnera racemosa.*

Smilax herbacea L. **Smilax family (Smilacaceae).**

Carrion-flower; American Jacob's-ladder.

Native, herbaceous perennial, occurring in woods and thickets in Canada and the eastern United States.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Smilax pseudo-china L. **Smilax family (Smilacaceae).**

Bamboo-brier; long-stalked greenbrier; American China-root; false China-root; bullbrier.

Perennial vine, native, growing in dry or sandy thickets, Maryland to Florida, west to Texas and Nebraska.

Part used.—Rhizome (nonofficial).

Snake-gentian. See *Nabalus serpentarius.*

Snakehead. See *Chelone glabra.*

Snakeleaf, yellow. See *Erythronium americanum.*

Snake-lily. See *Iris versicolor.*

Snakemilk. See *Euphorbia corollata.*

Snakeroot, black. See *Cimicifuga racemosa* and *Sanicula marilandica.*

Snakeroot, button-. See *Eryngium yuccifolium.*

Snakeroot, Canada. See *Asarum canadense.*

Snakeroot, corn-. See *Eryngium yuccifolium* and *Lacinaria spicata.*

Snakeroot, dense button-. See *Lacinaria spicata.*

Snakeroot, large button-. See *Lacinaria scariosa.*

Snakeroot, Red River. See *Aristolochia reticulata.*

Snakeroot, Sampson's- See *Gentiana villosa.*

Snakeroot, Samson's-. See *Psoralea pedunculata.*

Snakeroot, Seneca. See *Polygala senega.*

Snakeroot, smaller white. See *Eupatorium aromaticum.*

Snakeroot, Texas. See *Aristolochia reticulata.*

Snakeroot, Virginia. See *Aristolochia serpentaria.*

Snakeroot, white. See *Eupatorium ageratoides.*

Snake-violet. See *Viola pedata.*

Snakeweed. See *Euphorbia pilulifera.*

Snapweed. See *Impatiens aurea* and *I. biflora.*

Sneezeweed. See *Helenium autumnale.*

Sneezewort. See *Helenium autumnale.*

Snowdrop, yellow. See *Erythronium americanum.*

Soaproot. See *Saponaria officinalis.*

Soapwort. See *Saponaria officinalis.*

Soapwort-gentian. See *Gentiana saponaria.*

Solanum carolinense L. **Potato family (Solanaceae).**

Horse-nettle; bull-nettle; sandbrier.

Rough-hairy, native, perennial herb, common in dry fields and on sandy or gravelly banks from the eastern United States west to Texas and Nebraska.

Parts used.—Root, leaves, and berries (nonofficial).

Solanum dulcamara L. **Potato family (Solanaceae).**

Dulcamara; bittersweet; woody nightshade; violet-bloom; scarletberry.

Climbing, shrubby perennial, naturalized from Europe; found in low, damp grounds and moist banks, New Brunswick to Minnesota, south to New Jersey and Kansas.

Part used.—Young branches (official in U. S. P. 1890).

Solidago odora Ait. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Sweet goldenrod; fragrant-leaved goldenrod; anise-scented goldenrod.

Slender, perennial herb, 2 to 3 feet high, native; in dry soil from Maine to Texas.

Parts used.—Leaves and tops (nonofficial).

Solomon's-seal, false. See *Vagnera racemosa.*

Solomon's-seal, giant. See *Polygonatum commutatum.*

Solomon's-seal, great. See *Polygonatum commutatum.*

Solomon's-seal, hairy. See *Polygonatum biflorum.*

Solomon's-seal, small. See *Vagnera racemosa.*

Solomon's-seal, smaller. See *Polygonatum biflorum.*

Solomon's-seal, smooth. See *Polygonatum commutatum.*

Sorbus americana Marsh. **Apple family (Malaceae).**

Synonym.—*Pyrus americana* DC.

American mountain-ash; roundwood; dogberry; mountain-sumac; American service-tree.

Indigenous tree or tall shrub, growing in low woods or moist ground from Newfoundland south along the mountains to North Carolina, and to Michigan.

Parts used.—Bark and berries (nonofficial).

Sorrel, common. See *Rumex acetosella.*

Sorrel, field-. See *Rumex acetosella.*

Sorrel, sheep-. See *Rumex acetosella.*

Sorrel, white wood-. See *Oxalis acetosella.*

Sorrel-tree. See *Oxydendrum arboreum.*

Sour-grass. See *Rumex acetosella.*

Sourwood. See *Oxydendrum arboreum.*

Southernwood. See *Artemisia abrotanum.*

Spathyema foetida (L.) Raf. **Arum family (Araceae).**

Synonyms.—*Dracontium foetidum* L.; *Symplocarpus foetidus* Nutt.

Skunk-cabbage; skunkweed; polecat-weed; swamp-cabbage.

Indigenous, perennial herb, about 1 to 2 feet high, found in swamps and wet soil from Canada south to Florida, Iowa, and Minnesota. Appears very early in spring.

Parts used.—Rhizome and roots (nonofficial).

Spatter-dock. See *Nymphaea advena.*

Spearmint. See *Mentha spicata.*

Speedwell, common. See *Veronica officinalis.*

Speedwell, tall. See *Veronica virginica.*

Spicebush. See *Benzoin benzoin.*

Spicewood. See *Benzoin benzoin.*

Spigelia. See *Spigelia marilandica.*

Spigelia marilandica L. **Logania family (Loganiaceae).**

Spigelia; pinkroot; Maryland pinkroot; Indian pinkroot; worm-grass.

Erect, native, perennial herb, 6 inches to 1½ feet high, found in rich woods, New Jersey to Florida, west to Texas and Wisconsin. Occurs principally in the Southern States.

Parts used.—Rhizome and roots (official).

Spignet. See *Aralia racemosa.*

Spikenard. See *Aralia racemosa.*

Spikenard, American. See *Aralia racemosa.*

Spikenard, false. See *Vagnera racemosa.*

Spikenard, small. See *Aralia nudicaulis.*

Spikenard, wild. See *Vagnera racemosa.*

Spindle-tree. See *Euonymus atropurpureus.*

Spiraea. See *Spiraea tomentosa.*

Spiraea tomentosa L. **Rose family (Rosaceae).**

Spiraea; hardhack; steeplebush; pink meadowsweet; silverleaf.

Native shrub, occurring in low grounds and moist meadows from Nova Scotia south to Georgia, west to Kansas and Manitoba.

Parts used.—Leaves and root (nonofficial).

Spleenwortbush. See *Comptonia peregrina.*

Spruce, black. See *Picea mariana.*

Spruce, hemlock-. See *Tsuga canadensis.*

Spruce, weeping. See *Tsuga canadensis.*

Spruce-gum tree. See *Picea mariana.*

Spurge, flowering. See *Euphorbia corollata.*

Spurge, ipecac-. See *Euphorbia ipecacuanhae.*

Spurge, large spotted. See *Euphorbia nutans.*

Spurge, pill-bearing. See *Euphorbia pilulifera.*

Spurge-laurel. See *Daphne mezereum.*

Spurge-olive. See *Daphne mezereum.*

Squawberry. See *Mitchella repens.*

Squawbush. See *Viburnum opulus.*

Squawflower. See *Trillium erectum.*

Squawmint. See *Hedeoma pulegioides.*

Squawroot. See *Caulophyllum thalictroides* and *Cimicifuga racemosa.*

Squaw-vine. See *Mitchella repens.*

Squaw-weed. See *Eupatorium ageratoides.*

Squaw-weed, swamp. See *Senecio aureus.*

Squirrel-corn. See *Bikukulla canadensis.*

Squirrel-ear. See *Peramium repens.*

Staff-tree. See *Celastrus scandens.*

Stagbush. See *Viburnum prunifolium.*

Staggerweed. See *Bikukulla canadensis.*

Stag's-horn. See *Lycopodium clavatum.*

Stammerwort. See *Ambrosia artemisiaefolia.*

Star-grass. See *Aletris farinosa.*

Starwort. See *Chamaelirium luteum.*

Starwort, drooping. See *Chamaelirium luteum.*

Statice caroliniana Walt. Same as *Limonium carolinianum.*

Steeplebush. See *Spiraea tomentosa.*

Stellaria media Cyr. Same as *Alsine media.*

Stillingia. See *Stillingia sylvatica.*

Stillingia sylvatica L. **Spurge family (Euphorbiaceae).**

Stillingia; queen's-root; queen's-delight; silverleaf.

Native, herbaceous perennial, 1 to 3 feet in height, occurring in dry, sandy soil, and pine barrens from Maryland to Florida, west to Kansas and Texas.

Part used.—Root (official).

Stonecrop, ditch-. See *Penthorum sedoides.*

Stonecrop, Virginia. See *Penthorum sedoides.*

Stonemint. See *Cunila origanoides.*

Stone-oak. See *Quercus alba.*

Stoneroot. See *Collinsonia canadensis.*

Stramonium. See *Datura stramonium.*

Strawberry, scarlet. See *Fragaria virginiana.*

Strawberry, Virginia. See *Fragaria virginiana.*

Strawberry-shrub, hairy. See *Butneria florida.*

Stylosanthes biflora (L.) B. S. P. **Pea family (Fabaceae).**

Synonym.—*Stylosanthes elatior* Sw.

Pencil-flower; afterbirth-weed.

Wiry, perennial herb, 6 inches to 2 feet in height, native; occurring in dry soil from New York to Florida, west to the Indian Territory.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Stylosanthes elatior Sw. Same as *Stylosanthes biflora.*

Succory. See *Cichorium intybus.*

Sumac, fragrant. See *Rhus aromatica.*

Sumac, mountain-. See *Sorbus americana.*

Sumac, scarlet. See *Rhus glabra.*

Sumac, smooth. See *Rhus glabra.*

Sumac, sweet-scented. See *Rhus aromatica.*

Summer-savory. See *Satureia hortensis.*

Sundew, round-leaved. See *Drosera rotundifolia.*

Sunflower, swamp-. See *Helenium autumnale.*

Swamp squaw-weed. See *Senecio aureus.*

Swamp willow-herb. See *Epilobium palustre.*

Swamp-cabbage. See *Spathyema foetida.*

Swamp-dogwood. See *Cornus amomum.*

Swamp-hellebore. See *Veratrum viride.*

Swamp-laurel. See *Magnolia virginiana.*

Swamp-maple. See *Acer rubrum.*

Swamp-milkweed. See *Asclepias incarnata.*

Swamp-sassafras. See *Magnolia virginiana.*

Swamp-silkweed. See *Asclepias incarnata.*

Swamp-sunflower. See *Helenium autumnale.*

Swamp-willow. See *Salix nigra.*

Sweatweed. See *Althaea officinalis.*

Sweet-cicely. See *Washingtonia longistylis.*

Sweet-flag. See *Acorus calamus.*

Sweet-gum. See *Liquidambar styraciflua.*

Sweetroot. See *Polemonium reptans.*

Symphytum officinale L. **Borage family (Boraginaceae).**

Comfrey; healing-herb; blackwort; bruisewort.

Erect, perennial herb, 2 to 3 feet high, naturalized from Europe; found in waste places, Newfoundland to Minnesota, south to Maryland.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Symplocarpus foetidus Nutt. Same as *Spathyema foetida.*

Tag-alder. See *Alnus rugosa.*

Tamarack. See *Larix laricina.*

Tanacetum. See *Tanacetum vulgare.*

Tanacetum vulgare L. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Tanacetum; tansy; double tansy; bitter-buttons; parsley-fern.

Strong-scented, perennial herb, 1½ to 3 feet high, introduced from Europe; escaped from cultivation and found along roadsides from Nova Scotia to Minnesota, south to North Carolina and Missouri.

Parts used.—Leaves and flowering tops (official in U. S. P. 1890).

Tanbark-tree. See *Tsuga canadensis.*

Tansy. See *Tanacetum vulgare.*

Tansy, double. See *Tanacetum vulgare.*

Taraxacum. See *Taraxacum officinale.*

Taraxacum officinale Weber.[a] **Chicory family (Cichoriaceae).**

Synonym.—Taraxacum taraxacum (L.) Karst.[a]

Taraxacum; dandelion; blowball; cankerwort.

Low, perennial weed, 5 to 10 inches high, naturalized from Europe; very abundant in lawns, meadows, and waste places throughout the United States, with the exception of the South.

Part used.—Root, collected in autumn (official).

Taraxacum taraxacum (L.) Karst. Same as *Taraxacum officinale.*

Tea, continental. See *Ledum groenlandicum.*

Tea, James-. See *Ledum groenlandicum.*

Tea, Jersey. See *Ceanothus americanus.*

Tea, Jerusalem. See *Chenopodium ambrosioides.*

Tea, Labrador. See *Ledum groenlandicum.*

Tea, Mexican. See *Chenopodium ambrosioides.*

Tea, mountain-. See *Gaultheria procumbens.*

Tea, New Jersey. See *Ceanothus americanus.*

Tea, Oswego. See *Monarda didyma.*

Tea, Spanish. See *Chenopodium ambrosioides.*

Teaberry. See *Gaultheria procumbens.*

Tephrosia virginiana Pers. Same as *Cracca virginiana.*

Tetterwort. See *Chelidonium majus* and *Sanguinaria canadensis.*

Thimbleberry. See *Rubus occidentalis.*

[a] Although the combination *Taraxacum taraxacum* (L.) Karst. should be accepted by right of priority, the usage of the Pharmacopœia is followed.

Thimbles. See *Digitalis purpurea.*

Thimbleweed. See *Rudbeckia laciniata.*

Thistle, bitter. See *Cnicus benedictus.*

Thistle, blessed. See *Cnicus benedictus.*

Thistle, Canada. See *Carduus arvensis.*

Thistle, creeping. See *Carduus arvensis.*

Thistle, cursed. See *Carduus arvensis.*

Thistle, holy. See *Cnicus benedictus.*

Thistle, St. Benedict's-. See *Cnicus benedictus.*

Thistle, spotted. See *Cnicus benedictus.*

Thorn-apple. See *Datura stramonium.*

Thoroughwort. See *Eupatorium perfoliatum.*

Thousandleaf. See *Achillea millefolium.*

Throwwort. See *Leonurus cardiaca.*

Thuja occidentalis L. **Pine family (Pinaceae).**

Arbor-vitae; white cedar; yellow cedar.

Indigenous, evergreen tree, 20 to 50 feet in height; in wet soil and along banks of streams, Canada to North Carolina, Illinois, and Minnesota. Especially abundant in Canada and the Northern States.

Parts used.—Branchlets and leaves (nonofficial).

Tiarella cordifolia L. **Saxifrage family (Saxifragaceae).**

Coolwort; false miterwort; foamflower; gemfruit.

Slender, indigenous perennial, 6 to 12 inches high, found in rich, moist woods, Nova Scotia to Minnesota, south, especially along the mountains, to Georgia and Indiana.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Tickweed. See *Hedeoma pulegioides.*

Tilia americana L. **Linden family (Tiliaceae).**

Synonym.—*Tilia glabra* Vent.

Basswood; American linden; whitewood.

Large, indigenous forest tree, 60 to 125 feet in height; in rich woods, especially along the mountains, from Canada to Georgia, west to Texas and Nebraska.

Part used.—Inflorescence of this and of other species of Tilia (nonofficial).

Tilia glabra Vent. Same as *Tilia americana.*

Tinker's-weed. See *Triosteum perfoliatum.*

Tobacco, Indian. See *Lobelia inflata.*

Toothache-tree. See *Fagara clava-herculis* and *Xanthoxylum americanum.*

Touch-me-not, pale. See *Impatiens aurea.*

Touch-me-not, spotted. See *Impatiens biflora.*

Toywort. See *Bursa bursa-pastoris.*

Tree-primrose. See *Oenothera biennis.*

Trefoil, marsh-. See *Menyanthes trifoliata.*

Trefoil, shrubby. See *Ptelea trifoliata.*

Trefoil, sour. See *Oxalis acetosella.*

Trifolium pratense L. **Pea family (Fabaceae).**

Red clover; meadow-clover; purple clover.

Perennial herb, 6 inches to 2 feet high; common in fields and meadows throughout the eastern United States; naturalized from Europe, and widely cultivated.

Part used.—Blossoms (nonofficial).

Trilisa odoratissima (Walt.) Cass. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Synonym.—Liatris odoratissima Michx.

Vanilla-plant; deer's-tongue; vanilla-leaf; Carolina vanilla.

Rather stout, native, perennial herb, 2 to 3 feet high, with fragrant leaves; in pine barrens from Virginia south to Florida and Louisiana.

Part used.—Leaves (nonofficial).

Trillium erectum L. **Lily-of-the-valley family (Convallariaceae).**

Wake-robin; ill-scented bethroot; birthroot; squawflower.

Stout, native perennial, 8 to 16 inches high, growing in rich soil in damp, shady woods from Canada south to Tennessee and Missouri.

Part used.—Rhizome of this and of several other species of Trillium (nonofficial).

Triosteum perfoliatum L. **Honeysuckle family (Caprifoliaceae).**

Feverroot; horse-gentian; tinker's-weed; white gentian; wild ipecac.

Indigenous, perennial herb, 2 to 4 feet high; in rich soil in shady locations, Quebec to Minnesota, south to Alabama and Kansas.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Triticum. See *Agropyron repens.*

Triticum repens Beauv. Same as *Agropyron repens.*

Trumpetleaf. See *Sarracenia flava.*

Trumpet-milkweed. See *Lactuca canadensis.*

Trumpets. See *Sarracenia flava.*

Tsuga canadensis (L.) Carr. **Pine family (Pinaceae).**

Synonym.—Abies canadensis Michx.

Hemlock; hemlock-spruce; weeping spruce; tanbark-tree.

Indigenous tree, about 75 feet in height, in forests from Canada south to Alabama and Wisconsin.

Parts used.—Bark and prepared resinous exudate (nonofficial).

Tulip-poplar. See *Liriodendron tulipifera.*

Tulip-tree. See *Liriodendron tulipifera.*

Tupelo gum. See *Nyssa aquatica.*

Tupelo, large. See *Nyssa aquatica.*

Tupelo, sour. See *Nyssa ogeche.*

Turkey-corn. See *Bikukulla canadensis.*

Turkey-pea. See *Bikukulla canadensis.*

Turnera aphrodisiaca Ward. Same as *Turnera microphylla.*

Turnera microphylla Desv. **Turnera family (Turneraceae).**

Synonym.—Turnera aphrodisiaca Ward.

Damiana.

A small, shrubby plant, native of Lower California, Texas, and northern Mexico, growing in dry soil.

Part used.—Leaves (nonofficial).

Turnip, Indian. See *Arisaema triphyllum.*

Turnip, wild. See *Arisaema triphyllum.*

Turtle-head. See *Chelone glabra.*

Tussilago farfara L. **Aster family (Asteraceae).**

Colt's-foot; coughwort; horsefoot; gingerroot.

Perennial herb, 3 to 18 inches high, naturalized from Europe; in moist places along roadsides and brooks, northeastern United States and Minnesota to Canada.

Parts used.—Leaves and root (nonofficial).

Twinleaf. See *Jeffersonia diphylla.*

Typha latifolia L. **Cattail family (Typhaceae).**

Broad-leaved cattail; cattail-flag; bulrush.

Native marsh plant, perennial, 4 to 8 feet high; found in marshes, ditches, muddy pools, and other wet places throughout North America, except extreme northern part.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Ulmus. See *Ulmus fulva.*

Ulmus fulva Michx. **Elm family (Ulmaceae).**

Synonym.—*Ulmus pubescens* Walt.

Ulmus; elm; slippery elm; red elm; moose-elm; Indian elm.

Indigenous tree, 50 to 60 feet high, growing on hills, along streams and in woods from Quebec to North Dakota, south to Florida and Texas. More common in the western part of its range.

Part used.—Bark deprived of its periderm (official).

Ulmus pubescens Walt. Same as *Ulmus fulva.*

Umbrella-tree. See *Magnolia tripetala.*

Unicorn-root, false. See *Aletris farinosa.*

Unicorn-root, true. See *Chamaelirium luteum.*

Upland-cranberry. See *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi.*

Urtica dioica L. **Nettle family (Urticaceae).**

Stinging nettle; great nettle.

Herbaceous, perennial plant, 2 to 4 feet high, with stinging hairs; naturalized from Europe and found in waste places from Canada and Minnesota south to South Carolina and Missouri.

Parts used.—Flowers, leaves, and root (nonofficial).

Uva-ursi. See *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi.*

Uvedalia. See *Polymnia uvedalia.*

Uvularia perfoliata L. **Bunchflower family (Melanthiaceae).**

Perfoliate bellwort; Mohawk-weed.

Native, perennial herb, 6 to 20 inches high; in moist woods and thickets, Quebec to Florida and Mississippi.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Vagnera racemosa (L.) Morong. **Lily-of-the-valley family (Convallariaceae).**

Synonyms.—*Convallaria racemosa* L.; *Smilacina racemosa* Desf.

False Solomon's-seal; small Solomon's-seal; wild spikenard; false spikenard.

Indigenous, perennial herb, 1 to 3 feet high, found in moist woods and thickets from Canada south to Georgia and Arizona.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Valerian. See *Valeriana officinalis.*

Valerian, American. See *Cypripedium hirsutum.*

Valerian, American Greek. See *Polemonium reptans.*

Valerian, garden-. See *Valeriana officinalis.*

Valeriana. See *Valeriana officinalis.*

Valeriana officinalis L. **Valerian family (Valerianaceae).**

Valeriana; valerian; garden-valerian; vandal-root.

Perennial herb, 2 to 5 feet high, native of Europe; escaped from gardens to roadsides in New York and New Jersey.

Parts used.—Rhizome and roots (official).

Vandal-root. See *Valeriana officinalis.*

Vanilla, Carolina. See *Trilisa odoratissima.*

Vanilla-leaf. See *Trilisa odoratissima.*

Vanilla-plant. See *Trilisa odoratissima.*

Velvet-plant. See *Verbascum thapsus.*

Veratrum. See *Veratrum viride.*

Veratrum viride Ait. **Bunchflower family (Melanthiaceae).**

Veratrum; American hellebore; swamp-hellebore; green hellebore.

Native, perennial herb, 2 to 7 feet high, growing in swamps, wet woods, and meadows, Canada and Alaska, Minnesota south to Georgia.

Parts used.—Rhizome and roots of this or *V. album* (official).

Verbascum thapsus L. **Figwort family (Scrophulariaceae).**

Mullein; velvet dock; velvet-plant; flannel-leaf.

Tall, erect, biennial weed, sometimes 7 feet in height; naturalized from Europe and growing in fields, pastures, and waste places, Nova Scotia to Minnesota, southward to Florida.

Parts used.—Leaves and flowers (nonofficial).

Verbena hastata L. **Vervain family (Verbenaceae).**

Vervain; simpler's-joy; wild hyssop.

Erect, indigenous perennial, 3 to 4 feet high, found in fields, meadows, and waste places, Canada to Nebraska, New Mexico, and Florida.

Parts used.—Root and herb (nonofficial).

Veronica officinalis L. **Figwort family (Scrophulariaceae).**

Common speedwell; Paul's-betony.

Perennial herb, 3 to 10 inches high; in dry fields and woods, Nova Scotia to Michigan, south to North Carolina and Tennessee.

Part used.—Herb (nonofficial).

Veronica, tall. See *Veronica virginica.*

Veronica virginica L.[a] **Figwort family (Scrophulariaceae).**

Synonym.—Leptandra virginica (L.) Nutt.[a]

Leptandra; Culver's-root; Culver's-physic; blackroot; Bowman's-root; tall speedwell; tall veronica.

Indigenous, perennial plant, 2 to 5 feet high, in moist, rich ground in woods, meadows, and thickets from Canada to Alabama and Nebraska.

Parts used.—Rhizome and roots (official).

Vervain. See *Verbena hastata.*

Viburnum dentatum L. **Honeysuckle family (Caprifoliaceae).**

Arrowwood; mealy-tree.

Smooth, indigenous shrub, about 15 feet in height, growing on low ground and in damp woods and thickets from New Brunswick and Ontario south along the mountains to Georgia, and westward to Minnesota.

Part used. —Bark (nonofficial).

Viburnum lentago L. **Honeysuckle family (Caprifoliaceae).**

Nannybush; sheepberry; sweet viburnum.

An indigenous shrub, sometimes a small tree; in rich soil from Canada to Georgia and Missouri.

Part used.—Bark of the root of this species or of *V. prunifolium* official under the name "Viburnum prunifolium."

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[a] Some authors hold that this plant belongs to the genus Leptandra and that its name should be *Leptandra virginica* (L.) Nutt. The Pharmacopœia is here followed.

Viburnum opulus. See *Viburnum opulus* L.

Viburnum opulus L. **Honeysuckle family (Caprifoliaceae).**

Viburnum opulus; cramp-bark; high-bush cranberry; squawbush.

Indigenous shrub, 4 to 10 feet in height, found in low, rich woods and borders of fields from New Jersey, Michigan, and Oregon, northward.

Part used.—Bark (official).

Viburnum prunifolium. See *Viburnum lentago* and *V. prunifolium* L.

Viburnum prunifolium L. **Honeysuckle family (Caprifoliaceae).**

Black haw; sloe; stagbush.

Indigenous shrub or small tree, growing in dry woods and thickets and on rocky hillsides, Connecticut to Florida, west to Michigan and Texas. Most abundant in the South.

Part used.—Bark of the root of this species or of *V. lentago* official under the name "Viburnum prunifolium."

Viburnum, sweet. See *Viburnum lentago.*

Vine-maple. See *Menispermum canadense.*

Viola odorata L. **Violet family (Violaceae).**

English violet; sweet violet; March violet.

Low herb, native of Europe; escaped from gardens, Nova Scotia to New York and New Jersey, and on the Pacific coast.

Part used.—Flowers (nonofficial).

Viola pedata L. **Violet family (Violaceae).**

Bird's-foot violet; wood-violet; snake-violet.

Native plant, perennial, 3 to 10 inches high, occurring in dry fields and on hillsides from Maine to Minnesota, south to Florida and Missouri.

Parts used.—Herb and root (nonofficial).

Viola tricolor L. **Violet family (Violaceae).**

Pansy; heartsease.

Small herb, 4 to 12 inches high, introduced from Europe; found in waste places, sparingly escaped from gardens.

Part used.—Flowering herb (nonofficial).

Violet, bird's-foot. See *Viola pedata.*

Violet, dog's-tooth. See *Erythronium americanum.*

Violet, English. See *Viola odorata.*

Violet, March. See *Viola odorata.*

Violet, rattlesnake-. See *Erythronium americanum.*

Violet, snake-. See *Viola pedata.*

Violet, sweet. See *Viola odorata.*

Violet, wood-. See *Viola pedata.*

Violet-bloom. See *Solanum dulcamara.*

Virginia creeper. See *Parthenocissus quinquefolia.*

Virgin's-bower. See *Clematis virginiana.*

Viscum flavescens Pursh. Same as *Phoradendron flavescens.*

Vomitwort. See *Lobelia inflata.*

Wafer-ash. See *Ptelea trifoliata.*

Wahoo. See *Euonymus atropurpureus.*

Wake-robin. See *Arisaema triphyllum* and *Trillium erectum.*

Walnut, white. See *Juglans cinerea.*

Wartwort. See *Gnaphalium uliginosum.*

Washingtonia longistylis (Torr.) Britton. **Parsley family (Apiaceae).**

Synonym.—Osmorrhiza longistylis DC.

Sweet-cicely; anise-root; sweet chervil.

Erect, rather stout, perennial herb, 2 to 3 feet high, native; in rich, moist woods and banks of streams from Canada to Alabama and Texas.

Part used.—Root (nonofficial).

Water-avens. See *Geum rivale.*

Water-bugle. See *Lycopus virginicus.*

Watercup. See *Sarracenia flava* and *S. purpurea.*

Watercup, yellow-flowered. See *Sarracenia flava.*

Water-eryngo. See *Eryngium yuccifolium.*

Water-flag. See *Iris versicolor.*

Water-hemlock. See *Cicuta maculata.*

Water-hoarhound. See *Lycopus virginicus.*

Water-lily. See *Castalia odorata.*

Water-lily, sweet-scented. See *Castalia odorata.*

Water-pepper. See *Polygonum hydropiper.*

Water-shamrock. See *Menyanthes trifoliata.*

Water-smartweed. See *Polygonum punctatum.*

Waxberry. See *Myrica cerifera.*

Wax-myrtle. See *Myrica cerifera.*

Waxwork. See *Celastrus scandens.*

Waythorn. See *Rhamnus cathartica.*

White-bark. See *Populus alba.*

Whiteroot. See *Asclepias tuberosa.*

Whitethorn. See *Crataegus oxyacantha.*

Whitewood. See *Liriodendron tulipifera* and *Tilia americana.*

Wickopy. See *Dirca palustris.*

Wickup. See *Chamaenerion angustifolium* and *Epilobium palustre.*

Willow, black. See *Salix nigra.*

Willow, European. See *Salix alba.*

Willow, pussy-. See *Salix nigra.*

Willow, rose-. See *Cornus amomum.*

Willow, swamp-. See *Salix nigra.*

Willow, white. See *Salix alba.*

Willow-herb, great. See *Chamaenerion angustifolium.*

Willow-herb, night. See *Oenothera biennis.*

Willow-herb, swamp. See *Epilobium palustre.*

Wingseed. See *Ptelea trifoliata.*

Winterberry, Virginia. See *Ilex verticillata.*

Winterbloom. See *Hamamelis virginiana.*

Wintergreen. See *Gaultheria procumbens.*

Wintergreen, bitter. See *Chimaphila umbellata.*

Witch-hazel. See *Hamamelis virginiana.*

Woodbine, wild. See *Gelsemium sempervirens.*

Wood-fern, evergreen. See *Dryopteris marginalis.*

Wood-sorrel, white. See *Oxalis acetosella.*

Wood-violet. See *Viola pedata.*

Worm-grass. See *Spigelia marilandica.*

Wormseed. See *Chenopodium anthelminticum.*

Wormseed, American. See *Chenopodium ambrosioides.*

Wormwood. See *Artemisia absinthium.*

Wormwood, Roman. See *Ambrosia artemisiaefolia.*

Xanthium spinosum L. **Ragweed family (Ambrosiaceae).**

Spiny clotbur; spiny burseed; thorny clotweed; thorny burweed.

An annual weed, 1 to 3 feet high, naturalized from Europe or Asia; in waste ground, Ontario to Florida, westward to Missouri and Texas.

Part used.—Leaves (nonofficial).

Xanthorrhiza apiifolia L'Her. **Crowfoot family (Ranunculaceae).**

Shrub yellowroot; southern yellowroot.

Low, shrubby, indigenous perennial, 1 to 2 feet high, growing in woods and along river banks, southwestern New York to Florida, chiefly in the mountains.

Parts used.—Rhizome and roots (nonofficial).

Xanthoxylum. See *Fagara clava-herculis* and *Xanthoxylum americanum.*

Xanthoxylum americanum Mill. **Rue family (Rutaceae).**

Synonym.—*Xanthoxylum fraxineum* Willd.

Xanthoxylum; northern prickly ash; toothache-tree.

Indigenous shrub or small tree, maximum height about 25 feet; common in woods and thickets and along river banks from Virginia, Missouri, and Nebraska northward to Canada.

Parts used.—Bark of this or of *Fagara clava-herculis* official under the name "Xanthoxylum." Berries (nonofficial).

Xanthoxylum clava-herculis L. Same as *Fagara clava-herculis.*

Xanthoxylum fraxineum Willd. Same as *Xanthoxylum americanum.*

Yam, wild. See *Dioscorea villosa.*

Yarrow. See *Achillea millefolium.*

Yellowroot. See *Coptis trifolia, Hydrastis canadensis,* and *Jeffersonia diphylla.*

Yellowroot, shrub. See *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia.*

Yellowroot, southern. See *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia.*

Yellowthorn. See *Fagara clava-herculis.*

Yellowwood. See *Fagara clava-herculis.*

Yerba buena. See *Micromeria chamissonis.*

Yerba reuma. See *Frankenia grandifolia.*

Yerba santa. See *Eriodictyon californicum.*

Youthwort. See *Drosera rotundifolia* and *Heracleum lanatum.*

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